

Nine prepare to back US action against Iran

ine EEC members are likely to work out today of a plan to support President Carter's sanctions against Iran. The plan calls for diplomatic action and an end to oil purchases from Iran. If this fails to release the hostages, further sanctions would follow.

Two-stage plan by Lord Carrington

Lord Carrington is expected to announce a two-stage plan to support President Carter's sanctions against Iran. The plan calls for diplomatic action and an end to oil purchases from Iran. If this fails to release the hostages, further sanctions would follow.

Iranians should be given to respond to the first-stage measures, and the nature of the response would be decided by the EEC. The first stage of the Carrington plan is proposed to involve: reducing EEC embassy staffs in Tehran and/or recalling ambassadors; reducing the number of Iranian diplomats in EEC capitals; a formal ban on arms sales to Iran and on purchase of oil from Iran; the introduction of visas for Iranian visitors to EEC countries; and the introduction of service contracts. During this first phase the measures needed for the imposition of a trade embargo (with the exception of food and medical supplies) and for other economic sanctions, such as restrictions on loans and credits, would also be prepared. But their implementation would be delayed to give the Iranians time to respond to the first stage.



Graveyard meeting: Mrs Barbara Timm yesterday met Iranian women at the Behesht-e-Zehra cemetery in Tehran where the bodies of the hostages were buried. She was taken there by students before being reunited with her son, Marine sergeant Kevin Hermening who, at 20, is the youngest of the hostages being held in the American embassy.

The reunion took place after President Bani-Sadr made a public plea for the visit to take place. Students contacted the couple from Oak Creek, Wisconsin, who arrived in Iran on Saturday in defiance of a ban by President Carter.

Sergeant Hermening was brought to a block of flats forming the northern wall of the compound, accompanied by two students. Then Mrs Timm was taken in, accompanied by two girls wearing the traditional Iranian black veil. Students said later that she spent only an hour with her son.

Student riots shake base of Khomeini rule

From Tony Alloway
Ayatollah Khomeini tonight demanded that leftist groups stop resisting an "Islamic purge" in the universities. After a day of heavy fighting around the central Tehran university campus, the Ayatollah said: "If some groups continue their resistance I will pronounce may last word on the subject. I hope the universities will be cleansed of all kinds of corruption with the West or East."

The Ayatollah accused the leftists of serving the interests of the West in a speech delivered to a group of Islamic students, who had staged a protest march through the city to his home.

At Tehran, university leftist ranks appeared to be holding firm after his message had been broadcast by the state radio. Fresh violence was reported in colleges in the southern city of Shiraz today and reports said there were many injured.

Pishgam sports formed a human chain around their headquarters with an opening where high metal fencing along the university wall had been torn down. From here leftist youths stocked themselves with the rocks that formed the main battle weapon. In the afternoon the Hezbollahis, members of the so-called Party of God, on the headquarters of the Pishgam (vanguard) leftist student movement in a University building across the street from the main campus.

BL stewards defeated as 14,000 go back

By Clifford Webb
Midlands Industrial Correspondent
Militant shop stewards at British Leyland suffered another crushing defeat yesterday when mass meetings of workers rejected their recommendations to stay on strike and voted overwhelmingly to return to work. By this morning nearly 14,000 of the 18,400 strikers will be back on duty.

The sudden collapse came after the Transport and General Workers' Union decision to withdraw official backing for walkouts last Thursday against the draft peace terms with BL. It shows that the union's intervention on April 11 was the deciding factor in the strike's rapid worsening last week.

The great majority of those joining the strike after the first three days were clearly only displaying their loyalty to union policy. But the transport union is still smarting under what many of its officials and members consider to be the desertion of other unions in the face of determined action by Sir Michael Edwards, the BL chairman.

That resentment has been increased by the statement of Mr Moscov Evans, TGVU general secretary, that his union would still support any members who rejected last Wednesday's peace settlement, which was drawn up by 11 manual unions and the management.



Lebanon war comes home to Ireland

From Robert Fisk
Middle East Correspondent
Galway, April 21
Griffin's pale blue United Nations beret on top of his coffin, and it lay there in the pale sunshine outside St Joseph's Church this morning, the only visible reminder that the war in Lebanon could have its international repercussions even in the far west of Ireland.

The Irish Army had performed its own last rites, of course, bearing the dead man's body through the streets of Galway on a gun carriage and creating the disfigured but ponderous departure that all armies choose for their soldiers.

Given the circumstances of Private Griffin's death, it was a remarkably mild ceremony. A colleague of the dead man, a member of the Irish Army's First Field Engineer Company read one of St Paul's epistles about forgiveness, and the soldier's name was added to the roll of the fallen. Lord held them and strengthen their great resolutions, although given the vague United Nations mandate there such resolutions must be difficult to enforce.

h group e olice on er

Timmins
Naming six members of the Anti-Nazi League as "wanted" by the police yesterday as "de" and "an attempt to" course of justice" has been published by the Friends of Blair unit, and names the SPG at the time of the demonstration against the National end of which Blair ew Zealand teacher,

£386m profit by Ford

Record sales and profit figures were announced by Ford, showing that the company remains the only highly profitable mass car manufacturer in Britain. Profits for 1979 soared by 60 per cent to £386m while sales were 35 per cent higher at £3,193m, the first time Ford has topped the £3,000m mark and reflecting record vehicle sales of 834,000 compared with a previous peak of 712,000 units. Loss production through industrial disputes dropped to only 1,050 working days in 1979 against an average of 31,000 days during the four years to 1978.

EEC undecided over British budget relief

The amount and duration of EEC financial relief to Britain has been left undecided after a meeting of European finance ministers. But it was agreed that a final solution should be a combination of extra EEC expenditure in Britain with a reimbursement. Sir Geoffrey Howe expressed confidence that the means of achieving a solution to the British budgetary problem had been established.

Two children killed

Two children were killed and 15 injured when a lorry was in collision with a school bus outside the Moston Brook High School in Manchester. Firemen cut free the injured from the wreckage, and eight children were detained in hospital, where one was reported critically ill.

Haitians flee drought

Starvation is forcing many Haitians to attempt illegal landings in Florida. Drought has ruined the pea crop which provides earnings for many people in the north-west of the island. They receive virtually no relief and look to the United States for job prospects and money for food.

Peer and MP in brothel

When police raided a London brothel they found 30 men, including a member of the House of Commons, an MP, accountants, solicitors and barristers—all mainly middle aged. A woman previously convicted for brothel-keeping was jailed for 18 months, fined £1,950 and ordered to pay £2,000 costs.

Right-wing victory may mean changes in AUEW

Control of the rank and file policy-making committee of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers has been recaptured by the right-wing faction. That could lead to controversial changes being forced through when the union's rules revision committee holds its five-yearly meeting next month.

President Tito 'in imminent danger'

Belgrade, April 21—Messages expressing profound anxiety are pouring into Ljubljana hospital after the latest, and most ominous, bulletin on President Tito's condition. The bulletin reports that the 67-year-old President's ailments are not responding to treatment and his life is in imminent danger.

Bread prices to rise next week

Bread prices will rise next week by 2 1/2p for a large white loaf and 1 1/2p for a small loaf. Manufacturers blamed the increase on higher flour prices. The rise is the first this year.

Journalists quit Press Council

The National Union of Journalists decided at its annual conference to withdraw from the Press Council, the body it helped to set up to deal with complaints against newspapers by the public.

Zimbabwe jail amnesty

About 9,000 prisoners are to be released from Zimbabwe jails as part of an amnesty to mark independence. Among those being freed are 100 people convicted of stock theft. Mr Mugabe, the Prime Minister, however, condemned recent acts of violence that had marred last week's independence celebration.

Price stability is crucial, Bank Governor says

By David Blake
Economics Editor
A strong defence of the use of monetary policy to curb inflation came yesterday from the Governor of the Bank of England. Mr Gordon Richardson told the House of Commons select committee on the Treasury and the Civil Service that a move back to price stability was "absolutely crucial". He added: "Nothing could lead to faster output better than to cut inflation."

Price stability is crucial, Bank Governor says

Mr Richardson said that the case for the United Kingdom continuing to adopt restrained monetary policies was strengthened by the fact that they were being followed in other countries. The Governor called on everyone to recognize that monetary policy required a slowdown in the rate of wage increases, which would greatly benefit prospects for output and employment. Everyone should also take note of the authorities' determination to stand by monetary targets, he said, arguing that suggestions that manufacturing pay may be rising less quickly than in other sectors could be a first sign that the message was getting across.

Price stability is crucial, Bank Governor says

A high exchange rate was one of the routes by which monetary policy could help to fight inflation, he said, warning against any sharp drop in interest rates which would lead to a breach of monetary guidelines.

Price stability is crucial, Bank Governor says

Mr Richardson's remarks were made during questioning by the committee on prospects for the corporate sector of the economy. The Governor said that businesses faced a difficult 12 to 18 months.

Price stability is crucial, Bank Governor says

Continued on page 2, col 7

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Report said police believed that a have been mounted particular officer, charges should brought. But the Public Prosecutions t to bring charges. r said the committee charge of murder e been brought, or causing an affray, the police in their r possessing offend- Hel charges would ommittee, Mr Carver ould love to be taken

Leader page 15.
Letters: On Soviet expansion, from Brian Thomas, shop-floor realism, from the Director General of the Institute of Directors, hospital care, from the Chairman of the Association of Community Health Councils for England and Wales.
Leading articles: China: Secret ballots for trade unions; Argentina.
Features, pages 10 and 14.
Why Herr Sommer's plan is a non-starter, by Bernard Levin; Julian Critchley on the shortcom-

ings of the Government's defence policy, pages 11-12.
Rugby Union: English league system. Cricket: New season under a cloud. Boxes: European heavy-weight championship preview.
Football: McDermott banned for one match; Tottenham's Elm game.
Arts, page 13.
John Russell Taylor, reviewing the work of Orchardson at the National Gallery of Scotland, investigates the character of nineteenth-century Scottish art; William Mann on Andre Previn's

debut with the LPO; Paul Griffiths on contemporary music.
Obituary, page 16.
Herr Helmut Kaunter, Professor H. Procter-Gregg.
Business News, pages 17-25.
Stock markets: Gilt and oil were the main talking points in an otherwise dull market with the FT index falling 1.6 to 441.1.
Financial Editor: Industrial cash and the equity market; Great Lakes.
Business features: Peter Hill discusses the reasons for the Japanese steel industry's success.

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HOME NEWS

Right wing recovers control of AUEW policy making and may force controversial changes

From Donald Macintyre
Labour Reporter
Blackpool

The right-wing faction of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers has recaptured control of the union's rank and file policy-making committee.

That became clear yesterday when right wingers defeated the alliance of Labour left wingers and communists by 29 votes to 23 to win all five seats on the key standing orders committee. By virtue of the rigid, two-party system prevailing in the union, the moderate majority of six is likely to be repeated when the rank and file committee consider all the main issues before them, including wages, and constitutional questions facing the Labour Party.

The shift to the right also increases the confidence of the executive, which is already entirely in moderate hands, that it will be able to force through controversial rule changes when the 52 delegates reconstitute themselves next month as the rule revision committee, which holds its five-yearly meeting in closed session next month. Although there has been a rightward trend in the national committee over the past five years, that was checked last year when the committee tied 26-25 throughout its annual meeting and, when recalled to discuss wages, narrowly backed

a left-wing resolution calling for industrial action in support of the annual claim.

This year, however, the executive can expect to defeat militant resolutions seeking to figure and defeat attempts to reopen the working hours clause in the agreement which followed last year's national engineering dispute; that gave a 39-hour week from November, 1981, but precluded further discussion on hours before 1983.

Mr Terence Duffy, the union's president, gave a warning yesterday that the broader front: "I fear there is more industrial strife to come if this Government continues on its present course".

The present administration was "the most doctrinaire and reactionary since the 1930s". Unemployment resulting directly from the Government's economic policies was, Mr Duffy said, "undoubtedly one of the major causes of tension and unrest among the youth of our country".

Mr Duffy, referring to both economic policies and the Employment Bill, told reporters later: "The hawks in the Government are looking for a confrontation with the trade unions. They feel that the electorate will be more satisfied if they go into open conflict with us, but they are sadly misled."

Among the proposals for change of rules are the experimental introduction of appoint-

ed full-time branch secretaries in some areas and for the Labour Party and TUC delegations to be elected by an expanded national committee instead of by branch ballot, as at present.

The latter change is contingent on planned mergers between the union's overwhelming majority of engineering sections, the AUEW construction and foundry sections and the National Union of Sheet Metal Workers, Coppermiths and Heating and Domestic Engineers.

The leadership is still hoping that balloting of the three smaller unions will take place in time to effect a transfer of engagements before July 1 to coincide with the union's sixtieth anniversary.

But because of the complexity of discussions on the transfer and on its impact on the left-wing Technical, Administrative and Supervisory Section of the AUEW, which have involved lawyers and the official certification officer, Mr John Edwards, a delay seems certain.

In his presidential address yesterday Mr Duffy emphasized the union's desire to merge with other skilled engineering unions and said that when plans were completed the union hoped to reopen merger talks with the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunication and Plumbing Union.

Steel unions plead for a fresh start

From Our Labour Editor
Perth

The Government has been asked to shelve British Steel Corporation plans to cut steel-making capacity and make 30,000 employees redundant so that a new chairman for the industry can make a fresh start in the aftermath of the long and bitter strike.

The plea was sent last night to Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry, by leaders of the two main unions involved in the dispute, the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation and the National Union of Blastfurnacemen. They also called for an inquiry into the management of state steel.

Mr William Sims, general secretary of the STS, said: "We want a moratorium of at least a year in which we can plan together. If it happens it will be a tremendous new boost for the chairman."

"It will cost him nothing; but he will get our cooperation and goodwill." The letter, sent by hand to Sir Keith, complains that the unions have not been consulted about the Government's choice of a new chairman of British Steel, widely rumoured to be Mr Ian MacGregor, Scots industrialist and a former president of AMAX, the United States metals firm. Sir Charles Villiers, the present chairman of BSC, retired in September. The letter, signed by Mr Sims and Mr Hector Smith, the BSC's former leader, calls for an inquiry into the overall management of British Steel. "We are making this request because of the deteriorating position of the steel industry under the present style of management."

500,000 civil servants called out on May 14

From Paul Routledge
Labour Editor
Perth

More than 500,000 white-collar civil servants are being urged to follow the advice of the TUC and take a day off on May 14 in protest against government policies.

The call for politically inspired disruption will go out today from six unions after secret joint talks aimed at securing the latest backing for the TUC's day of action. An agreed form of words says: "Our members are urged to register a protest about government policies in relation to the Civil Service and general public sector policies by not attending for work on May 14. This will be considered as an official industrial action by each union."

The unions involved are: the Civil and Public Services Association, the Society of Civil and Public Servants, the Civil Service Union, the Inland Revenue Staff Federation, the Institution of Professional Civil Servants, and the Association of Government Supervisors and Radio Operators.

Mr Campbell Christie, deputy general secretary of the Society of Civil and Public Servants, said last night that civil servants had been particularly badly affected by government job cuts and by the system of cash limits which interfered with pay bargaining. "It is important therefore that all civil servants support the call for May 14 to ensure a massive protest," he said. The unions announcement comes on the eve of a review of the preparations for the day of action by the TUC General

Council, almost certainly the last before May 14.

Union leaders tomorrow will assess responses to the call for widespread industrial action in protest at government policies. Since the call went out several important unions have publicly pledged support. There will be no trains on May 14 and bus services are also expected to be suspended. National newspapers will not appear that day.

The level of trade union hostility to the Government was re-emphasized yesterday at the opening of the Scottish Trades Union Congress in Perth. Mr William Dugdale, of the Boiler-makers' Society, said in his presidential address: "There can seldom have been a government as pigheaded as this one."

But this Government is not just attacking our manufacturing industry. The so-called Employment Bill represents the most serious attack on fundamental trade union rights since the last Tory Government tried to introduce its Industrial Relations Act.

Protest to ministers: Leaders of the nine civil service unions are meeting in a grand suite at St Bartholomew's Hospital, London, was said to be making satisfactory progress. The heart came from Mr Paul Richardson, aged 19, a joiner from Nottingham, who was killed in an accident with a car as he cycled to work last week.

His mother, Mrs Marlene Richardson, a widow, said yesterday that she had agreed immediately to a transplant. "There was no hesitation at all on my part. If there had been a chance for my son to have had an operation that



Two children killed: Helpers attending to children outside Moston Brook High School, Manchester, yesterday, after a lorry was in collision with a school bus. Two children were killed, 15 injured and five women canteen assistants were taken to hospital suffering from shock. Police said that eight of the

injured children were detained in hospital. A witness said the lorry swerved, and hit railings outside the school after the crash. The children had just got off the school bus when the accident occurred. A fleet of ambulances arrived at the scene. Firemen were called to free the injured from the

wreckage. The dead children were Lee Johnson, aged 13, of Lime Grove, Old Trafford, and Peter Claypole, aged 12, of Pinehurst Road, Miles Platting. Peter's twin brother, Mark, was critically ill in hospital. Lee's father, Mr Ronald Johnson, is catering manager at the Old Trafford cricket ground.

Broken axle derailed 100 mph train

By Michael Bailly
Transport Correspondent

A broken axle caused the 100 mph derailment of the Advanced Passenger Train near Carnforth, Lancashire, last week.

But it is too early to say what caused the axle failure, and to what extent the incident will delay entry of the train into passenger service between London and Glasgow scheduled for June.

Two wheels left the track when the tubular axle between them failed, it has been established, but whether that failure was caused by a defective component or human error in maintenance, has yet to be established by British Rail's research engineers at Derby.

The possibility of a design fault, which would be a serious setback at this late stage of development of the vehicle, remains.

Sinn Fein ordered to quit house

From Christopher Thomas
Belfast

The High Court in Belfast yesterday granted an order to the housing executive for the recovery of a decrepit house in Falls Road used by the Provisional Sinn Fein.

Sinn Fein was not represented at the hearing. It has 10 days to appeal but clearly has no intention of doing so.

The order for the recovery of the premises, which have been occupied by Sinn Fein for six years, was given on the ground that the house is in a redevelopment area. The order would allow the republicans to purchase much needed electricity, the Provisionals said.

The British Army would need a battalion to prevent the republicans being blown up.

Sir Charles said the British gas and electricity boards had a remit confined to the house. They were not keen to take on the additional responsibility of Ulster, but as part of the United Kingdom, Northern Ireland expected to share the benefits.

He added: "The fact that

Transplant donor's mother 'did not hesitate'

By Our Health Services
Correspondent

David Williams, Britain's sixteenth heart transplant patient, who was given a new heart at Papworth Hospital, Cambridge, on Sunday, was able to get out of bed for lunch yesterday.

Mr Williams, aged 52, a consultant obstetrician and gynaecologist at St Bartholomew's Hospital, London, was said to be making satisfactory progress. The heart came from Mr Paul Richardson, aged 19, a joiner from Nottingham, who was killed in an accident with a car as he cycled to work last week.

His mother, Mrs Marlene Richardson, a widow, said yesterday that she had agreed immediately to a transplant. "There was no hesitation at all on my part. If there had been a chance for my son to have had an operation that

could have saved him I would have jumped at it. I did not see why I should not do it for someone else."

Mr Richardson died in the Queen's Medical Centre, Nottingham, and Mrs Richardson was asked by Dr Peter Weston, consultant in accidents and emergencies at the hospital, whether she would allow his heart to be used.

Mrs Richardson, who works in the laundry department of St Francis Hospital, Nottingham, and has four other children, said she hoped that what she did would persuade others to do the same.

Dr Weston said he first suggested the removal of Paul's kidney for use in a possible transplant. "Some hours later, a request came for his heart to be used. I went back to the mother and uncle and once again they readily agreed."

Mr Heseltine's information is criticized

By Our Political Correspondent

"If Mr Michael Heseltine, the Secretary of State for the Environment, had run one of his many private companies in the way he runs his department, the fraud squad would have been called in," Mr Roy Hattersley, shadow minister for the environment, said at Tipton last night.

Mr Hattersley accused Mr Heseltine of wilfully and persistently providing Parliament and public with misleading information about his housing policy.

The minister presented the Government's proposals for council house building to the Commons in February in a way that made it impossible to judge their real consequences, he said. "We now know that they mean a virtual end to all new council building during the next year. His claims about the financial advantages of the council house sales have been disproved and disowned by one of the experts he quoted in evidence."

Mrs Thatcher emphasizes vital role of productivity

Continued from page 1

only management could bring it home to them. "I am coming from London," she declared.

"Ministers cannot. Civil servants cannot. "You can't be in touch with the work force, day in, day out. You share the same problems. But there are too many employees who do not know the real problems of their own companies."

Many British companies were world leaders, and the Government saluted their achievements, she said. But British industry as a whole had not kept up with its competitors; 25 years ago our productivity was the highest in Western Europe, now it is one of the lowest.

"There was a time when Britain was the workshop of the world," Mrs Thatcher said. "The British worker was proud of it, proud of his firm, and proud of any innovation that kept Britain ahead. "Perhaps this spirit still survives, but in some places it

seems to have gone underground. A generation of war has grown up in the belief that conflict, rule books, Government intervention make them better off."

The consequences were well known: overman rising costs, outdated industries of lost market share and falling profits. As wages took a big and significant slice of company income, there had been less investment in industrial modernization and job prospects had suffered.

Changes in the law by Labour Government increased the power of the trade union to inflict damage on companies and the rest of the economy had made a bad situation worse.

"It was remarkable, in fact, that Britain was able to produce so much of the goods that the rest of the world needed. How many people realize that this is a much bigger achievement than the Japanese?" she asked. Leading article, page 1

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SWAN NATIONAL



HOME NEWS

Racial discord seen by TUC as a reason for banning a march

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

Trade union leaders are to urge the Home Secretary to amend the Race Relations Act so that marches "likely to stir up racial hatred or intolerance" could be banned.

The proposal is made in a draft memorandum of evidence to Mr Whitelaw on public order and related issues to be considered by the TUC general council tomorrow.

The TUC argues: "A fundamental distinction exists between the banning of processions likely to foment racial discord and the banning of other marches under the 1936 Public Order Act. Bans against racist marches should be implemented through laws on racial discrimination and not through public order legislation."

The Race Relations Act prohibits the publication or distribution of written matter or the use of words in public which are likely to incite racial hatred; but it contains no powers to restrict or ban racist marches nor any power of arrest, and prosecutions under it require the consent of the Attorney General.

The TUC points out that the Public Order Act was intended to deal with the activities of fascist organizations, including the followers of Oswald Mosley, which were disrupting public order.

Accordingly, the unions advised the Home Secretary to issue guidance to police commissioners and chief constables that bans under section 3 of the 1936 Act should be regarded as a last resort against organizations which set out to provoke violence or to intimidate local communities.

The TUC also proposes that Mr Whitelaw should consider introducing a provision under the Race Relations Act allowing the police or local authorities, acting in consultation with each other and with the permis-

sion of the Home Secretary, to ban processions likely to stir up racial hatred.

Trade unionists have tried unsuccessfully over the past few years to get the Government to ban "provocative marches" by the National Front and other racist organizations which were designed to antagonize racial minorities and to incite racial hatred and prejudice.

"However, what has occurred in practice is that blanket bans have been issued (for example, Ilford and Leeds 1978) which have restricted all political marches including those against the National Front, or the police have decided not to issue bans despite pressure to do so (Leeds 1977)."

Turning to political activity governed by the Representation of the People Act, 1949, the TUC complains that the provision allowing schools to be hired for public meetings has been abused by the National Front, which held election meetings in schools in "sensitive racial areas", including Southall, but refused to allow the public to enter.

The TUC therefore proposes that the Home Secretary should issue guidance to the police concerning the policing of election meetings so that public meetings are indeed public, and suggests that the phrase "public meeting" in the 1949 Act should be statutorily defined so that any person may attend without restriction on entrance by ticket, invitation or any other means.

Union leaders are concerned about the "persistent efforts of racist groups to stir up racial discord". The TUC insists it is aware of the need to ensure freedom of speech, for which trade unionists have fought, but racist groups cannot be allowed to spread their pernicious doctrines and to create tension and fear among black and white citizens alike.

Hostels fire safety grant raised from £500 to £5,000

By a Staff Reporter

The Government is to increase from £500 to £5,000 the maximum amount of grant to be made available under the Housing Bill to hostels for installing fire precautions.

The move comes after the fire at the Missionaries of Charity hostel, Kilburn, last month in which nine women died.

The £500 grant limit was only introduced into the Bill after pressure from groups representing the homeless. Since then there has been strong criticism from the C campaign for Single Homeless People, for the grant to be increased.

The report of Brent Council's inquiry into the fire also urged that the amount of grant should bear "some resemblance to the cost of the works".

The move was announced by Geoffrey Finsberg, parliamen-

tary under secretary of state at the Department of the Environment, in a written reply to Mr Charles Irvine, Conservative MP for Cheltenham.

The percentage rate at which the grant will be paid will not, however, be decided until the Bill becomes law later this year. Mr Finsberg said he hoped the change would give an incentive to landlords to provide fire escapes and would encourage housing authorities to use their statutory powers.

The announcement was welcomed by the campaign but the charity said that the percentage contribution the grant made to the cost of the works would have to be set at the upper limit, if it was to provide a real incentive to improve fire precautions. The percentage rate payable for house renovation grants ranges from 50 to 75 per cent.

Security companies show how to make a thief wish he had not bothered to call

By Stewart Tiedler
Crime Reporter

Working on the premise that if you cannot always stop a thief you can at least make him wish he had not bothered to call, the security industry yesterday unveiled a cacophony of screeches, wails, and shrieks at Olympia, in London, to demonstrate the latest intruder alarms and sirens.

On the opening day of the International Fire, Security, and Safety Exhibition and Conference, the exhibition centre sounded like an electronic rain forest. Four hundred and fifty exhibitors, the largest entry in the exhibition's eight years, were on hand to offer items such as armoured-plated helicopter seats and veterinary aid oxygen kits for horses.

A 17-year-old Royal Horse Artillery charger was on hand to demonstrate the effectiveness of the latter item.

One company was exhibiting an example of the Army's

"wheelbarrow", the robot developed for dismantling bombs in Northern Ireland. It says something about how long the province's troubles have gone on that the apparatus has reached a Mark VII version.

There were also other examples of the security industry's response to the violent side of crime. The latest bomb disposal suit includes a trauma-attenuation pack to give protection against bullets. A clipboard designed with the help of British police forces doubles as an armoured shield.

Another company offers a range of bullet-proof body armour, including the executive style, a slightly bulky waistcoat.

To cope with electronic assaults, one exhibitor offers a range of gadgets claimed to protect the purchaser against burgling and telephone tapping. For £12,000 the company has available two briefcases of equipment capable of first detecting hidden microphones

Union rights 'threatened' by McNeen proposals

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

New powers sought by police organizations constituted the serious threat on customary trade union rights and traditional civil liberties in Britain, the TUC told MPs yesterday.

Its written evidence to the Select Committee on Home Affairs described as "dangerous" the stated intentions of Sir David McNeen, the Metropolitan Police Commissioner, concerning picketing.

The TUC quotes a call by police organizations for powers for senior police officers to disperse assemblies of three or more people similar to those powers in section 24 of the Northern Ireland (Emergency Provisions) Act 1978.

Sir David had said in evidence that the proposed new powers to deal with assemblies would include industrial picketing. These powers would not apply to industrial picketing of a lawful nature but "logically" any form of assembly not protected by the trade disputes immunity would be controlled in the same way as other forms of demonstration and they would give the police far greater powers in dealing with massed picketing such as Grunwick.

The TUC said that three important conclusions could be drawn from that statement. First, he clearly stated that in his opinion the present trade union immunities, which were civil liberties, limited the ambit of the criminal law and the powers of the police in trade disputes.

Second, it followed that if and when the existing immunities were sharply curtailed by the Employment Bill, the Commissioner considered that the police powers would be correspondingly sharply increased in industrial disputes.

Third, the commission was pressing for new police powers to deal with assemblies and demonstrations.

The TUC added: "Although the Association of Chief Police Officers have recently stated to the Home Secretary that further police powers are not necessary, it is understood that the reason for this statement is that the proposed reductions in civil liberties will sharply reduce the extent of lawful picketing and therefore increase the discretion of police officers to control industrial picketing."

The TUC acknowledged that the police often had extremely difficult tasks to perform. Mr Alan Sapper, general secretary of the Association of Cinematograph, Television and Allied Technicians, told the committee: "If police are used as a confrontational force—this has happened with the special patrol group and police have broken up peaceful assemblies of people in a brutal manner—then the atmosphere worsens considerably."

"When police are occupying the role of peaceful policing I do not think they endanger civil liberties. If thousands of police are used to ensure their presence is known then that often causes action they are there to see does not happen."

and then allowing a scrambled telephone conversation. Each case also includes a device to disguise the voice of the speaker.

Much of the exhibition is devoted to the everyday world of crime, where the issue is not the microphone or the bomb but a wage snatch or a car theft.

One system on show allows a car to be immobilized by removing a special card. The removal cuts the car's electric circuits. Cases for wages now come complete with smoke bombs or piercing alarms.

Despite the many stands advertising armoured lorries, computerized burglar systems and big safes, the individual has not been forgotten. On offer is what is said to be the first personal safety alarm built into a wrist watch.

It is designed for the elderly and partly handicapped and can send a radio signal.

Whitehall brief: White Paper's one sentence on replacement of deterrent criticized

Mr Pym could make up for Mr Pattie's Polaris brevity

By Peter Hennessy

In the Commons debate on the 1979 defence White Paper, Mr Geoffrey Pattie, Conservative MP for Chertsey and Walton, was biting in his comparison of the inadequacy of the British document against its American counterpart which, he said, recognized "that problems and issues exist, and that the public might just have a right to know about these matters, bearing in mind that they pay for the bills."

Fate and Mrs Margaret Thatcher subsequently placed Mr Pattie in a position to turn brave words into action. As Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Air Force, he chaired the editorial board responsible for the presentation of the 1980 defence White Paper. To his credit, when it emerged earlier this month, it turned out to be certainly the fullest and possibly the frankest document of its kind ever published by the Ministry of Defence.

Mr Pattie's achievement won high praise during a seminar held last week at the International Institute of Strategic Studies, in Covent Garden, London. Mr Pattie and a Civil Service team were present to hear the views of non-Whitehall analysts and commentators on the White Paper's assumptions and contents.

Once the well-deserved plaudits had died down, however, several participants regretted in the strongest terms that the

document had restricted discussion of the greatest single defence decision facing the Thatcher administration—the replacement of the Polaris submarine nuclear deterrent in the 1990s—to a single sentence. Why, the ministry team was asked, could not the admirable Green Paper, or discussion document approach that it applied in the White Paper to the issue of service-women carrying firearms, have been adopted for an issue of unique importance?

The options, it was said, had been admirably displayed three years ago in a Royal Institute of International Affairs document by Mr Ian Smart. Could not the White Paper, without committing the Government, have discussed the choices available and their likely cost in a way that would have allowed the Commons Select Committee on Defence and the interested public to have conducted a genuine debate before Mr Francis Pym, Secretary of State for Defence, rises at the despatch box to tell the world that we shall need the Trident missile and five, rather than four, new submarines to carry the British nuclear deterrent into the twenty-first century at a cost of between £4,000m and £5,000m?

The ministry could still live up to the hopes of its largely sympathetic critics at last week's seminar, if Mr Pym delayed announcing his decision until the autumn and

released, in the near future, a Green Paper on the Polaris successor. The document could be published within a month. All the groundwork has been done.

The ministry has been actively considering the subject for eight years since Professor Sir Hermann Bondi, then its Chief Scientific Adviser, chaired a working party in 1972-73. What might Mr Pym put in the Green Paper apart from the possible choices of launch and delivery systems?

Firstly, he would need a supporting document to explain why the Government believes a third-generation British nuclear deterrent is necessary at all. Mr Michael Quinlan, deputy secretary (policy) at the Ministry of Defence, Whitehall's exceptionally sharp high priest of deterrence (as it is known as "the ministry's Jesuit"), prepared a paper on deterrence theory for the Treasury's Defence Materiel Division during the administration of Mr James Callaghan when the argument over money for a new system first began. Mr Pym could publish that paper without jeopardizing national security.

A second paper, on the technical options, prepared by a committee under Professor Ronald Mason, the ministry's Chief Scientific Adviser, would need to have certain genuinely sensitive sections removed before publication. But Mr Pym could use



Mr Michael Quinlan, known as "the ministry's Jesuit".

part of it to explain why the Government felt an expensive, submarine-launched, intercontinental ballistic missile system was the only feasible deterrent rather than a cheaper system based on the cruise missile or continuing with Polaris missiles carried in new boats.

Finally, the Green Paper could include a chapter on the place of the British deterrent in the north Atlantic alliance. One could not expect Mr Pym to talk publicly about all aspects of the national

sovereignty side of the debate in particular the root implications behind the deterrent: can really believe in an indefinite and unqualified United States commitment to the defence of Europe? It is not just too dangerous to leave the French the sole strategic nuclear power among the European powers. But large strides towards trust as the Government as it could be taken short that.

The Ministry of Defence among a tiny group of departments where the spirit openness has not disappeared under Mrs Thatcher's high secretiveness (although high secretiveness is a necessary condition for the defence). Green Paper on the deterrent would improve its reputation still further. Most important of all, from Mr Pym's point of view, it would cost £5,000m in the present economic climate could very easily be ended by a Labour Government returning to office in mid or late 1980s.

If he really believes a deterrent is indispensable to a country, the Government should explain to the public in order to carry them with him and reduce the chances of a Polaris replacement project suffering a short and sad end under a future Labour administration.

The Future of the British Nuclear Deterrent: Technicians Economic and Strategic Issues by Ian Smart, RIA, Chichester House, 10 St James's Square London SW1 4LE, 24s.



Lighthouse threatened: The inshore light of a pair of Victorian leading lights off Dovercourt, Essex, the future of which is in doubt. Both the inshore and seaward lights are listed buildings but they cannot be restored for at least a year because of lack of finance.

Plant law may allow in diseased imports

By Hugh Clayton

New import laws will leave loopholes which could enable plant pests and diseases to enter Britain for the first time.

Orders laid before Parliament yesterday will ban the import of some plant materials and require others to be covered by health certificates, but limited imports by private individuals will be allowed without restriction.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food said yesterday, however, that any plant material was a potential carrier of pests or diseases, and appealed to travellers not to bring any such materials into Britain although they were allowed.

Mention of Dutch Elm disease, which came from North America, is sufficient to make the point, the ministry said. "One potato carrying ring rot and planted in this country could set off the disease."

The orders, which bring British law into line with EEC

harmonization rules, will allow government inspectors to destroy plants which they believe threaten British crops.

The orders list prohibited pests like oak timber worm and Mediterranean fruit fly.

Limited personal imports from Europe and countries bordering the Mediterranean will be allowed without restriction, however. The ministry said that a pineapple bought in Africa would not be allowed to enter Britain, but an African pineapple bought in Europe would.

Ministry officials justified the concession by saying that no new diseases or pest attacks in Britain had been traced to returning travellers. Moreover, the worst covered by the concession had strict plant health rules.

The best-known imported pest is the Colorado beetle which can destroy potato crops.

No private import of miniature or seedling trees will be allowed under the new laws.

Bread prices to go up next week

By a Staff Reporter

Bread prices will rise next week; they were increased in December. The full list price of a large, sliced white loaf will go up by 2½p to 36½p, and a small loaf will go by 1½p to 21½p.

Some large brown loaves will cost more than 40p but many supermarkets will still sell sliced white loaves for less than 30p.

The increases were announced yesterday by the two large companies which supply most of the bread eaten in Britain. Borden said that the main reason for the increases was dearer flour.

Ranks Hovis McDougal said that immediately before Britain joined the EEC in 1973 the company had paid £30 a ton for Canadian wheat. It was now paying more than £150, while English wheat had increased from £23 to £120.

Associated British Foods said it hoped to be able to hold new prices until late this year.

Boy denies killing girl who was stamped to death

From Our Correspondent
Winchester

Kelli Thomas, aged six, was stamped to death while picking blackberries. She was attacked 100 yards from her home in Havant, Hampshire, by a boy aged 13 it was alleged yesterday.

First, he throttled her, then stamped on her throat and crushed her chest by kneeling on her. Mr Ian Kennedy, QC, for the prosecution, said at Winchester Crown Court.

The boy denies murdering the girl. Mr Justice Wainman, the judge, ordered that his identity should not be published at this stage.

The court heard that Kelli Thomas died last October in a small bramble copse in the middle of a housing estate in West Leigh.

Her body was hidden under a board and then covered by undergrowth. It went unnoticed for hours as police and neighbours searched the area. A police tracker dog eventually found the child.

Mr Kennedy said: "The attack that was launched on this girl was prolonged and serious. And there is no doubt at all that whoever killed the child knew perfectly well that what they had done was wrong."

The case was adjourned.

Town's lack of jobs for young reaches 'crisis'

From Arthur Osman
Telford

The prospects of unemployment for young people in the third generation new town of Telford, Shropshire, were so great as to constitute a crisis, it was said yesterday.

The town's association said that other new towns in the same category, such as Peterborough, Northampton, and Warrington, employment was far better and at Milton Keynes it was exceptionally good.

Figures which were published confidentially some weeks ago and which will be given to Shropshire County Council this week, show that only nine of the 139 areas in the Department of Employment's monthly review show a higher rate of unemployment than Telford. A report said: "Telford can be compared with some of the most depressed areas in the United Kingdom."

The level of unemployment was one and a half times the national average and would probably reach 12 per cent before the end of this year, the report said. The figures

masked the even deeper problem of young people bearing disproportionate share of the burden of unemployment at their relative position was deteriorating.

Telford has a working population of 49,415 of whom 6,9 are estimated to be aged under 19. A comparison with nation figures last year disclosed that the town's unemployment rate of 19.4 per cent was 28 per cent of unemployed men and 28 per cent of unemployed women were under the age of 19, but in Telford the figures were 30 per cent and 41 per cent respectively. Those figures were abnormally high and appear to be growing, it was said.

The report continued: "Other worrying factors are beginning to emerge. The prospect of this year's school leavers a year to be affected by 2,000 redundancies notified last year ended in 1979, an increase of 33 per cent. Only 45 per cent youth opportunities programme trainees are finding permanent work. A small number have now completed two youth contracts but remain unemployed."

Action ruled out over Tory MP's expenses

From Our Correspondent
Canvey Island

The risks facing Canvey Island will be disclosed at an inquiry over an oil refinery there later this year.

A preliminary briefing was held on the island yesterday by General Sir Richard Watkin, the inspector, who will preside at the full hearing which opens on June 5.

Lawyers who will present a case for the revocation of planning permission for an oil refinery on the island at those who will press for permission to continue describing yesterday's briefing as exceptional.

The original hearing, which began five years ago, has been reopened to consider the implications of a Health and Safety Executive report on the island. Sir Bernard Braine, Conservative MP for Essex, South East, who has campaigned for years concerning the danger from industries in the area, took part in the briefing.

Canvey Island safety inquiry to be reopened

From Our Correspondent
Canvey Island

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Steering lock causes stolen car to crash

Mr David Short, of Mauric Road, St Andrews, Bristol, said his car stolen outside the FA Cup Final at Wembley on the Saturday. The conference is to be held in Perth from May 8 to 10.

HOUSE & GARDEN

See the magnificent colour features on new kitchens and bedrooms

Solo sailor heads for record

By a Staff Reporter

If yesterday's sailing conditions hold Mr David Scott Cowper should reach Plymouth by Thursday morning and beat Dame Naomi James's round-the-world single-handed record of 272 days by three weeks.

Mr Scott Cowper, aged 38, a surveyor from Newcastle upon Tyne, yesterday was less than 350 miles from Plymouth, which he left 247 days ago in his 40ft yacht Ocean Bound.

A message picked up by an amateur radio enthusiast said:

"Four hundred miles south-west of Land's End. All well." The message was relayed to Land's End radio station, where Mr Lawrence Lewry, the station manager, estimated that if conditions held Mr Scott Cowper would make about 120 miles a day.

If he arrives at Plymouth tomorrow he will beat by one day the record set by the late Sir Francis Chichester for the total number of days spent at sea.

Policemen in jury-vetting case deny harming boy

From Our Correspondent
Sheffield

The Sheffield jury vetting case began yesterday when a woman jury being challenged and standing down, even though it was emphasized that there was no reflection on her.

Two police officers, Michael John Hodgkinson, aged 21, of Sherrard Road, and Peter Roland Oliver, aged 20, of Northfield Road, both of Sheffield, pleaded not guilty to causing actual bodily harm to a boy aged 14.

The jury at Sheffield Crown Court comprised six men and six women and Mr Norman Jones, representing Mr Oliver, said one woman's name was not on the list.

Judge Pickles said: "I cannot help that. There were 25 on the original panel and I understand one was released."

Asking that the woman be replaced Mr Jones declared: "It is a reflection on this lady at all."

No mention was made to the jury that the matter of vetting them for criminal convictions had gone to the Court of Appeal who decided they could not intervene.

Mr Michael Harrison, for the prosecution, said the case arose from allegations that officers,

members of South Yorkshire Police, while on duty had manhandled the boy and deliberately banged his head against a wall on the night of September 23, 1978. They had been told the boy was the ringleader of a group of youths making a noise and interfering with a car near a community centre.

Mr Harrison said an important prosecution witness was a woman special constable, Miss Sheila Powell, who took the view the boy's head was banged deliberately and not accidentally as she was so plainly upset at what she had seen that in the police car Mr Hodgkinson is alleged to have said: "If that is what they want, that is what they will get" and said he was sorry about it.

Mr Oliver also apologized and said to have told her "You have got your opinion. Keep it to yourself."

It was claimed that the boy was taken by the arms and manhandled away offering some resistance. As they left an alleyway his head was taken by the hair and banged against the wall. He was later allowed to go home.

Both officers denied any assault and said Mr Hodgkinson slipped and fell on some wet pavement.

The case was adjourned.

More consultant posts needed to provide better prospects for junior doctors, Mr Jenkin says

for the profession itself to consider. It is a question of waiting until the climate is right.

Although the main obstacle to consultant posts would involve some extra expenditure, doctors' salaries was only a small proportion of the total spending on the service. The same senior registrars now earned more than consultants with overtime payments, so the extra cost would be small.

"I would not expect money to be the main obstacle. I think the main obstacle is to reconcile the consultant grades to what the public would expect as a measure of dilution to their work."

Mr Jenkin gave a warning that there was no extra money available for the paramedical staff who were to strike for 24 hours last Friday.

of the extradition proceedings being taken against Lord Kagan who is in Paris.

Yesterday Mr Kagan, aged 28, of Barkisdall Hall, Barkisdall, West Yorkshire, was committed for trial at Leeds Crown Court.

He is accused of four charges of stealing a total of 239 drums of indigo dye powder; nine charges under the Exchange Control Act involving a total of \$260,000 (£163,413); and three charges of false accounting.

Mr Raymond Kennedy, aged 53, a company secretary of Wedgewood Drive, Roundhay,

Mr Robert Taylor, for the prosecution, explained to the magistrates that extradition proceedings are being taken against Lord Kagan but the proceedings only involve four charges of stealing indigo dye, and one of false accounting. Reporting restrictions were not lifted for the hearing. Mr Kagan and Mr Kennedy were granted bail and the charges against Lord Kagan were adjourned.



On the day the police went there a party was being held. The police found 53 men and 43 prostitutes. They had seen the girls first and were queuing on the stairs to go to the bedrooms.

Some women were naked. Others were scantily dressed. Drinks and food were available in the common room.

Each person paid £25 to go to a party. A ticket was given in the form of a luncheon voucher. The men then sought partners. The girls were paid £8 for each ticket surrendered to the police.

The police found items for bondage, various sex aids, and

£560. Films were found in trunks and cupboards.

Supt Terence Powell said that Miss Payne had two previous convictions for keeping a brothel, in 1965 and 1974.

Replying to Mr G. Robertson for the defence, Supt Powell agreed that the clientele was mostly middle-aged. It included accountants, barristers and solicitors, an MP and a member of the House of Lords.

Mr. John Faulkner, drama director of the Arts Council, has written to subsidized theatre companies throughout the country warning them that payments will be withdrawn unless they keep up with their paperwork.

That includes weekly and monthly box-office returns, duplicate copies of notices of meetings, agendas and minutes, advance information about productions and press conferences and copies of leaflets and programmes.

One theatre administrator said yesterday: "This is the first time sanctions have been threatened. We can't run around not to churn out statistics. All the local authorities who support us need the audited accounts and this should do for the Arts Council, plus, of course, notification of the coproductions we undertake."

Mr Faulkner's letter to administrators says that of more than 100 companies supported by the council fewer than a dozen have consistently complied with all the requirements throughout the past year.

"If this problem persists in the coming financial year, the council will not make payments to companies which fail in substantial ways to comply with these conditions."

Regional report

any accusations that it is records in bureaucracy. Sir William Permanent Under-Secretary and head of the office in Scotland, says to the article in The Times which said the Office wrapped any that looked touchy or rising, especially politicking, with a 100-sure.

enter to the newspaper, said the rules about including the open news or research applied to Scottish records as they did to of Whitehall department. I know of no instances under these arrangements a Scottish Office omits cases where the case came from government department to the public," he wrote.

I were he wanted to you them and he was to encourage the use of Scottish Record Office by workers.

availability of public has become a sensitive he feeling is generally that access is important ermanent accountability open scrutiny of action y civil powers. The Records Committee is a the Accessible Acts and Wales.

cident of history made different on access. ic Records Acts of 1958 7 laid down a normal of only 30 years' closure and Wales. In Scottish modernized " records since 1937, no as were included for y periods of closure. But 968, access to govern- records has been control- the same rules that Whitehall departments the Lord Chancellor's use.

Scottish Office strongly that departments exer- bitary discretion. Any mer may ask to see any file. The appropriate heed look at the request ed by its release? Does ase of the information r national security? yone be embarrassed r el by its release? Does n live issues in govern- ment service?

year closure was placed tionally sensitive par-

and those containing material about national security. A 75-year closure covered files with personal details, for example the files of individual prisoners which could cause distress. The 50-year wrap was the normal period applied where earlier disclosure could cause distress or embarrassment.

Over the past 15 years the Scottish Office has dealt with 70 applications for access to closed files. More than 90 per cent of requests were granted but in about 10 per cent the request for a file was refused. It is of course that small proportion that is most delicate and controversial.

Many papers in the Scottish Record Office carrying a 100-year closure have intriguing titles. The 70 volumes of the 1914-18 volume 55 lists a file containing "Police action against Scottish nationalist organizations: reports by various police forces: details of postal and telegraphic censorship". The file is not due to be opened until 2000.

The Scottish Office often consults Whitehall when difficult questions arise over opening closed files. The feeling is that recommendation from the Public Records Office in London would be for the whole of the United Kingdom would not be resisted in Scotland.

But are the present regulations frustrating a full and accurate account of Scottish history? The Scottish Record Office contains 100 titles and a files. Last year only 11,000 were produced on request by research workers, which shows a lamentable level of interest.

There is, the Scottish Record Office claims, such wealth of material readily available and untapped, but if you want to know about the forced feeding of suffragettes in Dundee, the pro-Böer meetings at the rural stationing of cavalry and artillery in Laurelsburg during the cold strike of 1887, apply first to the Scottish Office.

Allen Sey (left), a Prudential Agent, talks insurance with policyholder Robert Barclay, on his farm in Ayrshire, with Kenneth Fleet (right), leading financial journalist and City Editor of the 'Sunday Express'.

Allen Sey (left), a Prudential Agent, talks insurance with policyholder Robert Barclay, on his farm in Ayrshire, with Kenneth Fleet (right), leading financial journalist and City Editor of the *Sunday Express*.

PC Kellahan had discovered Mr James using the billhook to smash his way into the shop and chased him into St James's churchyard.

Mr Arthur Worstford, a pensioner, who was in his home near the church, saw two men running from the shop towards the church, and one of them caught up with the other by the vestry door.

"There was a clasp, a torch fell to the ground, and two or three blows were struck, doubtless, but the blow with the billhook was the last," Mr Worstford said.

Mr James was seen running away from the churchyard and was seen by Mr Benjamin Grainger and his wife, Eves, who were walking in the churchyard.

Mr Grainger had spotted Mr James sheltering from the rain in a shop doorway on their way to the church an hour earlier, and Mr Back said:

"He was seen to describe Mr James as a man of considerable accuracy, adding that he was wearing a blue and red clothing."

Mr James, of West Ashton Road, Townbridge, was seen at his home within two hours of the murder and the police found that he had been wearing a blue and red cardigan, which was still damp.

Mr Grainger picked him out as a unidentified person in a parade.

The hearing continues.

Local representation has always been one of the Prudential's strengths. The Company has as many as 460 District Managers with over 11,000 staff – the men and women from the 'Pru' who keep in daily contact with people in their district. Kenneth Fleet visited a typical Prudential country 'parish' in Scotland to join a Prudential agent on his rounds of the local farming community.

Kenneth Fleet: When did you begin to think about insurance Robert?

Robert Barclay: (*farmer*) When I was a boy my father took out insurance for me. When I got married, and started a family I took out more.

Fleet: I imagine there are several types of insurance which a farmer finds necessary for his farm and for his work?

Barclay: The main one is fire and storm damage cover. With farming nowadays mechanical accident risks have increased. Also accidents to visitors – like yourself.

Fleet: Although you're still a young man do you think about a pension?

Barclay: The earlier you get started the better as far as these things go. My father was a bit older before he took out a pension policy and he's paying a far bigger premium than if you start young.

Fleet: Tell me, Allen, how your connection with Mr. Barclay has developed.

Allen Sey: (*Prudential Agent*) It's developed greatly since I took over nine years ago, in part due to inflation. The Barclays felt that if the farm was to keep in step with inflation they would have to increase their policies accordingly.

Fleet: Do you offer the whole range of insurance to a farmer like Mr. Barclay?

Sey: We're geared for all sorts of policies. One policy which is a great attraction to a farmer like Robert, deals with capital transfer tax. A Prudential policy enables proceeds on the death of his father to be paid to Robert free of tax, as a capital sum. Capital transfer tax is one of the farmer's biggest concerns nowadays.

Fleet: Do you call regularly?

Sey: I come out once a quarter to collect life insurance premiums and of course I also call yearly to review the house and farm insurance.

Fleet: Robert, do you see Allen as somebody trying always to sell you an insurance policy, or do you see him more as a friend and adviser?

Barclay: Oh more as a friend. He's not ramming it down your throat all the time.

Fleet: Is he good at settling claims?

Barclay: Pretty good. Two recent claims were dealt with fairly efficiently. The porch in front of the house blew down in a storm.

Fleet: He's done a good job for you, and you feel you've got a good deal?

Barclay: Aye.
Fleet: Allen, how big is your area?
Sey: About 33 square miles, consisting of mainly farming community.
Fleet: Do they rely on you for all their insurance?
Sey: I have probably more farm calls than 80% of my competitors and therefore I concentrate more on that side of the business.
Fleet: Apart from the merits of the actual policy you sell, what is the most important thing that makes you so successful in your job?
Sey: The service the Prudential gives to its client. If there's a claim, Mr. Barclay picks up the phone and I'm up there probably the same day. I assist him generally in filling in the claim forms whereas many insurance offices leave the policyholder to fill it in himself. With us you're not just a number.
The Prudential's annual report is now available from the Publicity Department, Prudential Assurance Company Limited, 142 Holborn Bars, London EC1N 2NH.

Prudential
You don't know the half of it.

HOME NEWS

Local elections: Yorkshire Liberals confident

Conservatives and Labour fight over impact of cuts on region

By Ronald Kershaw

Confidence in the keystone of success, the Yorkshire region is moving towards some fascinating local council elections on May 1. All three main parties are convinced that they are in a winning position and that surprise, if not shocks, will emerge on May 2.

Election campaigns have not yet begun upon ratepayers, but sufficient forward planning has been carried out to let it be known that both Labour and Conservative candidates will fight the election on national issues and their undoubted impact on the regions, while the Liberals will concentrate on domestic issues dictated at local level.

Mr Harold Sims, Yorkshire regional organizer of the Labour Party, said quite flatly: "In South Yorkshire there will be no change. Labour will retain control of Sheffield, Doncaster, Rotherham and Barnsley."

No one seems particularly keen to argue heatedly with that view except, perhaps, Mr Stephen Whitehead, the regional organizer for the Conservatives, who suggested that for the first time in memory a couple of Labour seats in the Tickhill and Rotherham wards of Doncaster might fall to the Liberals. There had been considerable Liberal activity in the Doncaster area, he said.

Mr Sims admitted that West Yorkshire, which comprises Leeds, Bradford, Calderdale, Kirkstall and Wakefield councils, looked like being the most interesting of fights.

Of those, Leeds City looks particularly intriguing. The council membership comprises 44 Labour, 44 Conservative and eight Liberal members. Bound-

dary changes have increased the number of marginal wards and the whole of the council will have to seek re-election instead of the usual one-third. An additional ward makes a total of 99 seats, three in each ward.

Labour supporters are supremely confident that they will take control of Leeds but the redrawn wards makes the Liberals equally confident. "We are yielding 93 candidates in Leeds and we are looking for a large number of gains," Mr Whitehead said.

He was confident that throughout the region the Liberal base vote would increase. "Since the General Election, the indications have been that we shall make substantial progress, particularly in Leeds, York and Sheffield," he said.

The Labour Party is looking for advances in Bradford, where Mr Sims said: "If the swing is big enough we shall take control." The same could apply in Calderdale where there is a new ward and membership of the council will increase from 51 to 54.

The present constitution of Calderdale Council is 26 Conservatives, 13 Labour and seven Liberals. There are 20 Conservative candidates, 21 Labour, 16 Liberals and one each from the Ecology Party, the Communist Party and the National Front.

There are three UDI candidates at Kirkstall (Unitarian Democrats' Independence) seeking a severing of ties from Kirkstall and restoring the old Dewsbury Corporation's former independence.

At York, the Conservatives are fairly confident of retain-

ing control. They have 23 seats, Labour has 13 and the Liberals nine. Here again the Liberals are looking for an advance. Wakefield is Labour controlled and the indications are that it will remain so, according to Mr Sims.

The alleged inequities of the Government will form the main plank of the Labour Party's platform throughout the region. Mr Sims said that cuts in local government expenditure, particularly those in education which had meant increased costs of school meals, school travel and the like, would weigh heavily with many parents.

The actions of the Government and the effect of its measures on the man in the street are upheld by the Conservatives as a recipe for not winning. Conservative supporters point out: "The people who are most vociferous against the cuts are those people who are in receipt of the money."

Mr Eric Ward, Conservative Central Office agent for Yorkshire, said: "We are pleased with our early canvass returns. People were expecting a rough Budget and found that it was not as painful as they expected."

Although they do not come under a Conservative label, ratepayers' candidates at Barnsley are cashing in on the government cuts and the increases in local rates imposed to maintain local government services.

Barnsley Ratepayers' Association for the time being is making a determined effort to gain control of the council, contesting 18 of the 22 seats. It holds 18 of the council's 60 seats and will defend six of those.

PARLIAMENT, April 21, 1980

Loan from European Bank could help firms in north-west

House of Commons

Industry in the north-west looked to the Government for a more positive policy than the present extended to the textile industry. Mr Frank White (Bury and Radcliffe, Lab) said when he asked a question on the problems of the area.

He said the region had some of the finest natural resources and was rightly viewed as one of the centres of the industrial revolution. More than 10,000 jobs a year had been lost in the textile industry for each of the last 50 years.

The uncontrolled contraction of the industry was a disaster for the people of the north-west in other industries.

The regeneration of the industrial base of the region should be the highest priority. Other industries required a high degree of investment that would not be forthcoming from the private sector.

Their needs could not be fobbed off with some Conservative Central Office clichés of restoring investment, reorganizing, selling, etc.

Every other industry was being asked to go down the plughole on the basis that new ones would take their place. The Conservative Party ought to talk to the sharp end of industry and ask the salesmen and marketers. People were expecting a rough Budget and found that it was not as painful as they expected.

The region accounted for 11.3 per cent of the United Kingdom's gross national product and its industries contributed to a massive scale to the nation's exports. Their textiles contributed 10.7 per cent of the Government's revenue. The treatment of this region's greater potential was to launch an attack on the region which was economic disaster.

It was a wonder that the interests and humors of the region's people had not broken before now. The Government's actions over the past 10 months had been a disaster.

Almost everything that people in the region had worked and saved for was being eroded so that the Government could indulge in free marketism and transfer of wealth to pay the accounts.

The Prime Minister and her Government were playing a dangerous game. It would receive the curse of history if it failed to secure the region's future on May 1 when people would vote against the reckless folly being perpetrated against them.

The Prime Minister had recently said it would be foolish to change the treatment and everything fell ill after a major operation.

On May 1 (he said) the message will be quite clear. The north-west is the wrong hospital, and above all it is the wrong doctor.

Sir Walter Clegg (North Fylde, C) said the Government's policy of enterprise zones was not working. He said the Government's policy of enterprise zones was not working. He said the Government's policy of enterprise zones was not working.

On present trends noise levels in London and other major cities would continue to increase to the year 2000 unless direct action was taken.

Mr Alexandre said yesterday that noise was the only environmental pollutant that would continue to increase because noise abatement policies were inadequate. Forecasts were particularly bad for Britain and France.

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Minister condemns callous attack on police station by IRA

Revolution at the moment

Revolution at the moment, the IRA attack on a police station during the weekend was expressed by Mr Michael Aislin, Minister of State for Northern Ireland, in a statement.

It was a callous attack, he said, which put at risk the lives and health of ordinary members of the public. Intensive police investigations into the outrage were continuing.

Mr Aislin said the IRA's actions were a direct challenge to the Government's policies in the north.

Does he accept there is a case for either preventing parking within a certain distance of police stations or preventing vehicles from parking in such a perimeter so as to stop a repetition of this incident?

Mr Aislin said he would be looking at the situation and would be taking steps to prevent such a repetition of this incident.

Investigation of suspicious vehicles is part of the regular security forces' work. Whether in this case routine

checks were made on the vehicle involved was not the investigation.

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Labour MP supports TUC day of action

Support by Labour MPs for the TUC day of action proposed for May 14 would do considerable additional damage to the Welsh economy, Mr Nicholas Edwards, Labour MP for Wales, said during questions.

Mr Barry Jones (Ellist, East, Lab) had asked the Secretary of State whether the level of economic activity in Wales.

Mr Edwards said the Government's economic policies are designed to reduce inflation and create the conditions for soundly based economic expansion.

Mr Jones said not a consequence of the budget for Wales declining economic activity and a likely surge upwards in unemployment.

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Circular to councils on supply of land

Mr Anthony Dugan (Reading, North, C) asked the Secretary of State for the Environment, what advice he was planning to give to local authorities about the supply of land for private house building.

Mr Michael Heseltine said in a written reply: I have now issued a circular to all local authorities in England. It does two main things.

First it asks authorities to ensure that there is, at all times, a five year supply of land for private house building. The second is to ensure that land is to be derived from the housing policies

and proposals in approved structure and local plans.

Second, it asks authorities to cooperate with local builders and their representatives in carrying out assessments of individual sites to ensure that the land is suitable and available for development within that period.

The steady downward trend in land supply within the context of approved planning policies and, at the same time, provides a mechanism for ensuring that policies are effectively implemented.

Checking 'hotel' rigs used in North Sea

Mr Austin Mitchell (Grimsby, Lab) asked the Secretary of State for Energy, how many hotel rigs were in use in the North Sea offshore; how many of these were purpose-built as hotels; and how many were converted from other uses.

Mr Heseltine said in a written reply: There are six "hotel" units in the North Sea at present. The number of rigs from drilling installations and the other from a pipe-laying barge.

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Floating accommodation units have not been considered previously to be within the scope of certification and survey, however, as a result of the European inquiry into offshore safety, measures are being taken to bring these units within the scheme also. In the meantime they are surveyed regularly by the ship classification societies.

Safety standards are under constant review and in particular my department is a major sponsor of an international research programme into the fatigue, fracture and buckling of welded steel offshore structures; the results of this programme are being incorporated into the survey requirements as they become available. The report of the inquiry into the Alexander Leland disaster will be considered in any future reviews of safety standards.

Civil Service staff cuts

Mr Michael Brown (Brixton, Lab) asked the Secretary of State for the Environment, what were the proposed reductions in the number of civil servants employed in his department; and what reduction so far had been carried out.

Mr Heseltine said in a written reply: The reduction programme in my department for 1980-81 is 5,398 staff announced by the Lord President of the Council on December 4 last, to be achieved in my department by 1981-82.

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JP 11/10/80



Have you noticed how luxury, like beauty, is often only skin deep?

If you're easily seduced by thick carpets and comfy seats, there are any number of 'luxury' cars to choose from.

If, however, you believe there's more to luxury than meets the eye (or for that matter, the posterior), the list of candidates rapidly shrinks.

Two cars that bear closer scrutiny are the Vauxhall Royale Saloon and Royale Coupé.

Their distinctive looks owe as much to the science of the wind tunnel as to the art of the designer.

Both cut through the air with the minimum of turbulence and, as a result, with minimal wind noise.

A tapered, sloping bonnet and, below the bumper, an air dam reduce aerodynamic lift at speed and underline

the cars' remarkable stability and impressive roadholding.

Even the door mirrors are specially contoured to deflect spray and dirt away from the side windows.

Road noise, too, is suppressed not just by layers of insulation, but by the suspension itself.

Springs and shock absorbers, for example, have been

mounted closer to the wheels than is customary.

They react faster and more effectively to the smallest movement and successfully iron out those irritating small bumps that can be so intrusive.

While the bodywork itself has a natural resonance too high to be excited by road vibrations.

The engine, a silky 2.8 litre 140 bhp six-cylinder unit, is additionally steadied by two diagonally positioned hydraulic dampers for further smoothness.

And automatic transmission is, of course, standard on both cars (with manual available at no additional cost).

Inside, the Royale is one of the few cars that allows the driver to achieve not just a good driving position, but the ideal one.

You can adjust the driver's seat for height, as well as for reach and rake and the steering wheel is tiltable.

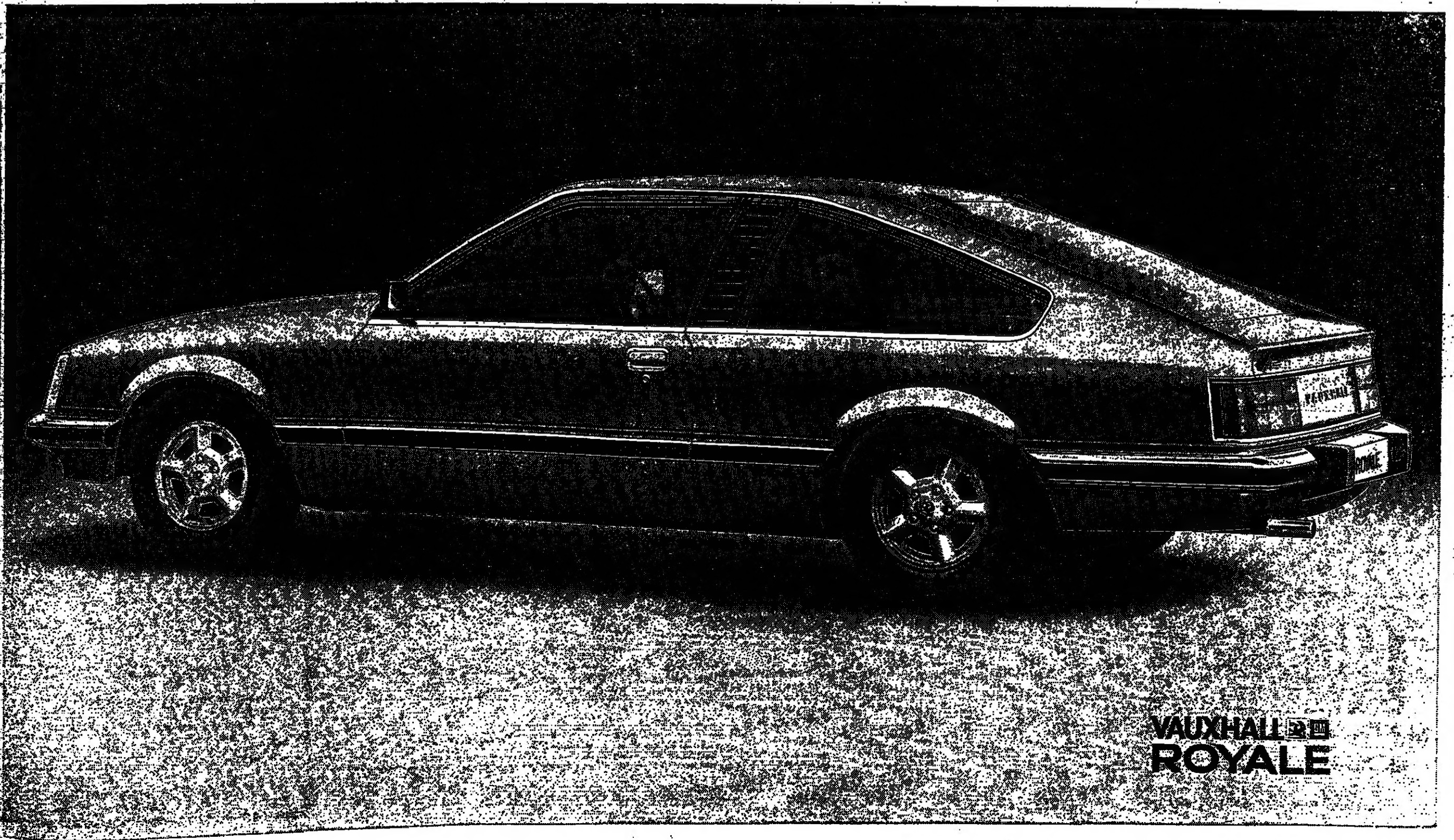
As you'd also expect, the steering is powered.

Examine a Royale at your nearest Vauxhall dealer, and don't simply be seduced by the lavish specification.

You'll find it's one of the few cars where luxury is more than just a question of appearances.

Luxury is built in, not bolted on.

AIR CONDITIONING IS THE ONLY OPTIONAL EXTRA AT £825. SALOON £10,100, COUPÉ £10,647. PRICES, CORRECT AT TIME OF GOING TO PRESS, INCLUDE CAR TAX AND VAT. DELIVERY AND NUMBER PLATES EXTRA.



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WEST EUROPE

Britain still waits for EEC refund decision

From Michael Hornsby
Luxembourg, April 21

Despite recent signs of compromise in Mrs Thatcher's battle to secure a drastic reduction in Britain's contribution to the EEC budget, finance little progress here today towards resolving the two key issues of the amount and duration of financial relief for Britain.

Speaking to journalists after the meeting, Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, none the less expressed confidence that the means of achieving a solution to the British budgetary problem had been established. It was now up to heads of government at their summit meeting on April 27 to 28 to take the final decision.

It was agreed by the ministers that the two elements in a final solution should be a modification of the Dublin mechanism of 1975, which reimburses countries contributing an excessive share of budget revenue, supplemented by extra EEC expenditure in Britain to boost the current low level of British receipts from the budget.

A modified Dublin mechanism would give Britain a refund on its gross contribution of about £300m, according to calculations made by the European Commission. Any further help would thus have to come from increased EEC spending on agreed projects in Britain.

Mr René Wintory, the French Economics Minister, for the first time gave top-level French support for this approach, but at the same time insisted that any special aid agreed for Britain should not last beyond the end of 1982. There was wide concurrence in this view, though some other ministers were prepared to consider an extra year.

At one point Sir Geoffrey said Britain would be satisfied to get half the money it would have from the Dublin mechanism and half from extra EEC spending, implying total relief to only £150m. But later, when pressed to say whether this was the right conclusion to draw, he denied that he had used the word "half" in a mathematical sense.

Sir Geoffrey defended his Government's case that any arrangements for reducing the British budget deficit should last for at least six years so that the problem would not recur after a few years.

The finance ministers did not even get into serious discussion of how much aid Britain should get, and indeed much of the meeting was spent haggling over how to measure the size of Britain's net contribution.

Sir Geoffrey, drawing on calculations made by the Commission, argued that Britain's net contribution lay between £1,025m and £1,100m, adding that the upper figure was now the more realistic because the rising value of the pound had eliminated EEC subsidies previously paid on British food imports.

By contrast, the French produced figures purporting to show that the real level of Britain's net contribution was only around £840m, partly because of the currency-weak last year of funds earmarked for Britain which had been spent.

Belgium and Luxembourg also argued that their receipts from the budget were exaggerated by the funds they received to finance the running of the EEC institutions located on their territories, such as the European Parliament, the European Commission and the Council of Ministers.

They calculated Britain's share of these administrative expenses at more than £100m, and said that the estimate of Britain's net budget contribution should be revised downwards by this amount.

Squatters may disrupt Dutch royal ceremony

From Our Correspondent
Amsterdam, April 21

Dutch squatter groups are planning to hold demonstrations in Amsterdam on April 30, the day when Queen Wilhelmina will formally abdicate and her eldest daughter, Crown Princess Beatrix, will be invested as the new queen.

Although a spokesman for the groups did not divulge the nature of the demonstrations, he hinted that they would be aimed at disrupting the ceremony.

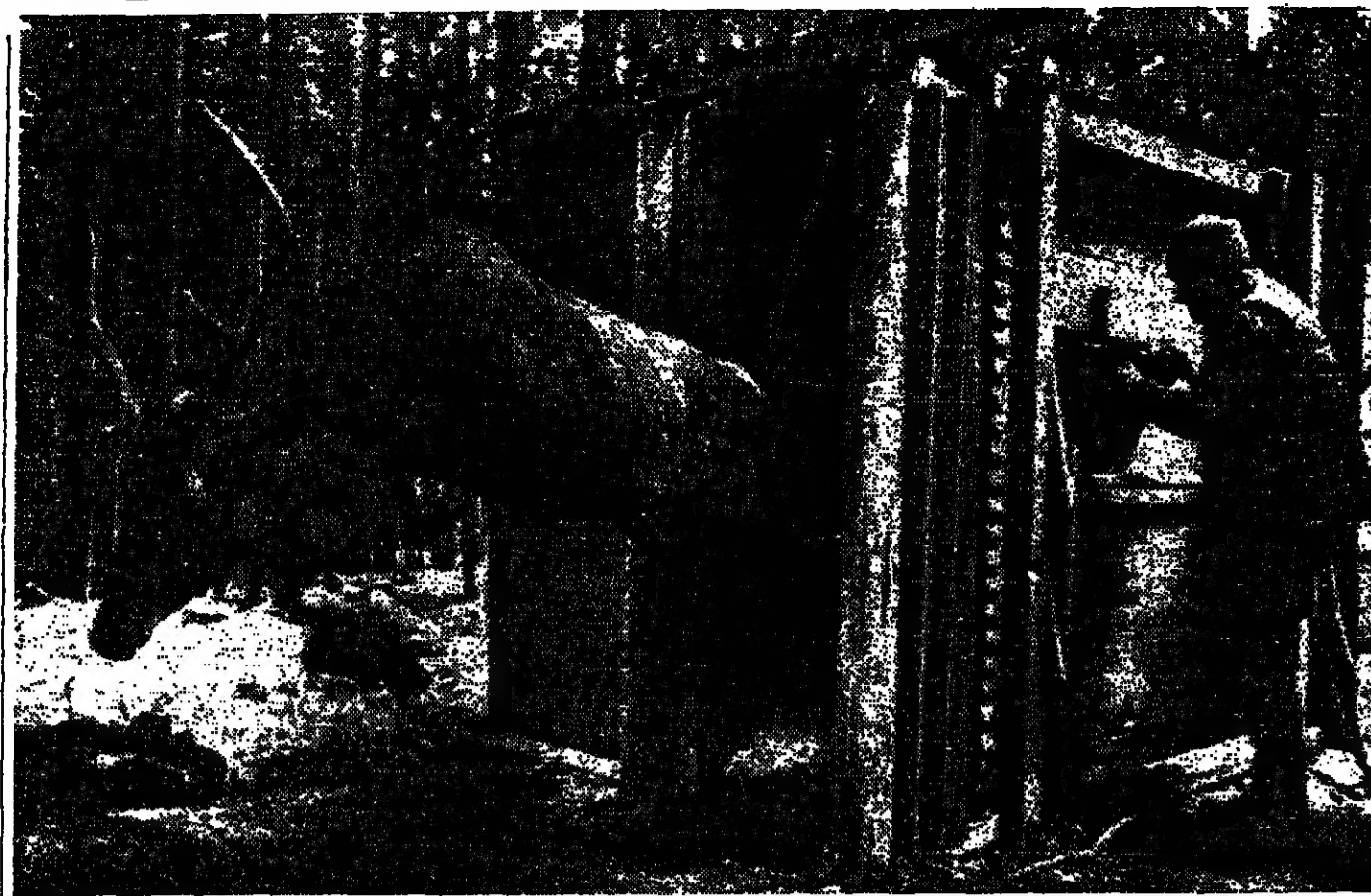
'Operational error' at nuclear plant

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

The accident which has temporarily closed the nuclear fuel reprocessing plant at Cap La Hague, near Cherbourg, is identical to the type which opponents of plans to expand the Windscale factory for British Nuclear Fuels for similar work said could occur there. The French accident disrupted the supply of electricity on which safety filters, alarms and other protection equipment depend.

After the breakdown was repaired only a small amount of decontamination is said to be necessary before the plant resumes production, probably within a week.

The French company Cogema describes the accident last Wednesday, a fire in the main transformer room, as "an operational error". The accident caused breakdown of the ventilation equipment which maintains a positive pressure in the plant so that nuclear materials cannot leak from their chambers. It also switched off cooling



A young stag leaping to freedom in the Bavarian National Park after being tagged by scientists who capture them at the end of winter to study their movements and feeding habits.

M Mitterrand in fresh leadership struggle

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, April 21

M François Mitterrand, the Socialist leader, has sharply reined in M Michel Rocard, his younger challenger for the party nomination in next year's presidential elections, and insisted in a radio round-table debate last night that he was the best guarantor of the Socialists' enduring unity.

It was as broad a hint as he has given so far that he would stand himself, although officially the Socialist candidate is not to be chosen until next autumn at the earliest.

This latest episode in the subterranean struggle for the party leadership between the "young Turks" in the entourage of the ageing party leader, who is 63, and M Rocard was touched off by the latter's tour of Socialist party branches throughout the country in recent weeks.

The tour's purpose is to improve M Rocard's standing, which has outstripped M Mitterrand's in public opinion generally for some months now—within the party machine, and win over to his side a majority of the party militants, with whom the choice of the party candidate will ultimately lie.

Many of them still look upon him and his more modern, pragmatic, and undecisive approach to Socialist policy as

a deviation from social democracy and a threat to party unity.

As for the "young Turks" in the party leadership, their hostility to M Rocard is at least as much a matter of power as of doctrine. They consider their continued influence in the party is bound up with M Mitterrand's presidential contest, and are therefore determined to stand M Rocard at all costs.

Recently, M Lionel Jospin, the national secretary of the Socialist Party, and therefore its number two, who has never made any bones of his deep-seated personal antipathy for M Rocard, hinted that he himself would stand as the party candidate if M Mitterrand should decide not to stand.

Last week he sent a sharply worded letter calling M Rocard to order for a number of public statements in which he had "caricatured the standpoint of the First Secretary and of other members of the party leadership" by insisting on their hidebound allegiance to the historic Socialist tradition of state control.

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servative Government of Mrs Thatcher, to visit London last week, "without any mandate" from the party.

Finally, for good measure, M Laurent Fabius, the party spokesman, stated that the party's Executive Committee had received several complaints from local party branches that they had only learnt of M Rocard's planned visits to them through the press.

After the ground had been prepared by his trusted lieutenants, it was the turn of M Mitterrand himself to weigh in, and "tighten up the bolts" of party discipline, as he puts it.

No party was a member of the party minority should express views which differed from the majority's. What is not normal, is that the minority should speak like the majority," he remarked.

There is still no official Socialist candidate for the presidential elections. But there have been two unofficial ones for some months now. M Mitterrand, earlier this year, tried to force M Rocard into declaring himself openly—and thus cast himself as a divisive force in the party—by releasing him from the solemn undertaking he had given the party congress at Metz last spring not to stand if the First Secretary allowed his name to go forward.

But M Rocard has been reading very cautiously, and has continued to adopt a low posture which has been so clearly advantageous to him so far. Last February, he merely said that he would accept the party's nomination if he got it.

This time he has foiled the attempt to brand him as a man who did not respect either the rules of party discipline or the party line, and rather ostentatiously cast doubt on the party's nomination if he got it.

In so doing, he hopes to compel the party leadership to state openly whether or not it will allow him to stand as a candidate. In the words of the Independent Socialist newspaper *Le Matin*, which is sympathetic to his cause, he hopes to get the militants who support him to impose his candidature on the party leadership, if need be.

London visit helps Bonn opposition candidate for Chancellor to build up statesmanlike image

Herr Strauss woos centre voters

From Patricia Clough
Bonn, April 21

The spotlight in the West German pre-election scene shifts to London this week when Herr Franz Josef Strauss, the opposition candidate for the chancellorship, arrives on a two-day visit.

Appearances in foreign capitals are an important ritual for aspiring German leaders, giving them stature and possibly votes back home. That applies particularly to Herr Strauss, whose greatest talents lie in foreign affairs.

He has already visited Paris, Washington and Bucharest and a trip to Moscow would be greatly appreciated; but so far no invitation has been forthcoming. Some of the glamour he has been taken from his visits to France, the United States and Britain; each time his rival, Herr Helmut Schmidt, the Chancellor, had been there only a short while before.

Talks with Mrs Thatcher, Lord Carrington, a lecture to the parliamentary foreign affairs committee, interviews and a press conference, on Thursday and Friday will certainly do no harm to Herr Strauss's efforts to build up his image here as a statesman.

For several months, Herr Strauss has been cultivating a controlled, thoughtful, moderate style in strong contrast to his usual ebullient, controversial, often extreme and unpredictable ways.

He has avoided the outbursts and outrageous remarks for which he has become famous. To the wonderment of many he has passed up the chance of tearing the Chancellor to pieces over his Afghanistan policy, on the ground that the international situation was too serious to exploit for party political ends.

Thus he has sacrificed what public opinion analysts say are his two main assets, his image as a man for times of crisis and as a foreign policy wizard.

Herr Strauss, since he is unlikely to lose his traditional supporters on the right wing, is seeking to win over voters in the centre, who mistrust him and might be tempted to go over to the coalition parties or simply not to vote.

So far, however, Herr Strauss the statesman has gone over like a lead balloon. Even party supporters in the Baden Württemberg and Saarland election campaign this spring admit that he has made virtually no impact on the public's mind.

Despite his new style, local party leaders there have seen to it that he made only a minimum of appearances, fearing he would frighten away voters.

To the disappointment of the Christian Democrats he appears to be doing no better than the unfortunate Herr Helmut Kohl, whom he somewhat ruthlessly replaced as chancellor-candidate. As yet he is virtually indistinguishable from the general political wallpaper.

To a certain extent, Herr Strauss is holding himself back, knowing that a candidate could wear himself and his image out in the long months leading to the elections. Aged 64 and no longer in top form, he may be saving his energy for the final spurt when the campaign begins in September.

But on May 11 there are crucial local elections in north Rhine-Westphalia where a poor showing for the Christian Democrats would confirm their loss of the vote in the autumn.

Obviously Herr Strauss has not yet found the right touch.

Leaflets found after Portugal bombings

From Our Correspondent
Lisbon, April 21

A series of bomb explosions in Lisbon, Oporto and other places in Portugal yesterday were accompanied by the scattering of revolutionary pamphlets from hitherto unknown "Popular Forces". They called upon workers to unite to "overthrow bourgeois power by violence, and to use armed force against imperialism".

The pamphlets were signed with a five-pointed star whose centrepiece was a hand holding a G3 gun, and by the printed initials FP.

The bombs were placed outside shops, banks, sports grounds and other centres. Many of them were detected

and defused. Although there was some damage there were no casualties.

The security authorities have not yet traced the organization responsible.

On Friday Portugal will celebrate the sixth anniversary of the revolution which ousted the right-wing regime that succeeded the Salazar dictatorship.

The first attempt to launch one of the submarines, the P.C. 1203, had to be abandoned yesterday because of bad weather. The craft's first task will be to take photographs of the wreck to show where oil is escaping. Then the P.C. 1803 and its diver crew will go down and seal the holes with a resin compound.

The divers will also examine the wreck for information that will be used to reach a decision on how the oil is to be removed.

President Giscard d'Estaing has agreed to meet a delegation of elected representatives from the Cotes-d'Nord department on Wednesday to discuss further ways to prevent wrecks off the north coast.

M. Charles Josselin, president of the regional council and a member of the delegation, said in a radio interview today: "We must know if we are prepared to pay and to pay a great deal for the safety of our coastline".

OVERSEAS

Mr Kennedy sharpens campaign oratory and gains new hope

From Patrick Bryan
Washington, April 21

After five months of campaigning for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, Senator Edward Kennedy and President Carter have at last discovered the style that suits them best. They call each other names.

The Democratic voters of Pennsylvania will decide tomorrow which of the two they dislike the most, and vote for the other. They are not allowed to vote in the Republican primary, there are no other candidates to get in the way, and they are perfectly aware that this will be one of the crucial events of the 1980 presidential campaign.

In the early days, Senator Kennedy tried with a notable lack of success to propose coherent policies while simultaneously flailing away at the President. This was just after the American Embassy in Tehran had been seized, and the President's popularity rose spectacularly.

Mr Carter did not deign to campaign himself, but his spokesmen made a point of attacking Senator Kennedy's character, record and ambitions. Mr Carter won all the primaries and Mr Kennedy was in serious trouble.

Then Senator Kennedy reverted to the old traditions of liberal Democrats, proposed a freeze of prices and wages, petrol rationing, and various other spending measures. Inflation was rising rapidly, the hostages were still in Tehran and Mr Carter's popularity was sliding down again. He did better, and carried New York on March 25.

Mr Kennedy has now, in his third phase of his campaign, picked up his oratory and abandoned confusing references to economic policy, petrol rationing and the like. When he is on the stump, he cuts away at the President, and the crowds love it.

He has been in Pennsylvania almost continuously for the past fortnight, making several speeches a day, in the hope that he can reach and convince enough voters personally or through television to defeat Mr Carter decisively.

In a state with a population of over 11 million, considerably more than Belgium, it is obviously impossible for the senator to carry the word to every voter. A lot of people

turn out to hear him, and they appear enthusiastic, while Mr Carter's speeches do much less well. The same pattern was observable in the last primary, in Wisconsin, which Mr Carter won easily.

The polls, as usual, are confused and no one is so rash as to predict the results of the vote. It could be very close, or Mr Kennedy could win a smashing victory.

Either of these results would allow him to continue his campaign, although Mr Carter is now, taking in so many delegates that Mr Kennedy's chances of beating him for the nomination are steadily receding.

Mr Carter has accumulated 371 delegates and Mr Kennedy 443. The nomination requires 1,666, and whatever happens in Pennsylvania tomorrow, Mr Carter will advance further towards that total.

The senator could win a large majority of the popular vote and few more delegates than Mr Carter, because of the way delegates will be distributed. The man who comes second will get more than he scored. Pennsylvania sends 185 delegates to the convention.

On the same day, Missouri is holding party caucuses and Mr Carter will probably win most of the 77 delegates chosen. Mr Carter has picked up useful numbers of delegates from conventions over the weekend in Iowa, Oklahoma, Virginia and Mississippi.

In Pennsylvania, at any rate, Mr Kennedy seems to have escaped from the burdens of suspicion and dislike that caused him such pain in the earlier primaries.

Mary Jo Kopechne, the girl who was drowned in his car in the night, was seen again in a crowd in Wilkes-Barre, an industrial town in Pennsylvania, and is buried there. The crowds who have listened to the senator there do not seem to hold the incident against him.

Meanwhile, on the Republican side, Mr Ronald Reagan too is worried that he might lose. Mr George Bush is putting up a spirited last ditch fight in Pennsylvania and Mr Reagan returned there last night for some last minute campaigning.

Another Republican, Mr Philip Crane, finally bowed out of the race last week and pledged his support for Mr Reagan.

Irish ambassador discounts militia denials

Beirut, April 21—Ireland's new ambassador to Lebanon said today he did not believe Christian militia denials of responsibility for the killing last week of two Irish soldiers serving with the United Nations peace-keeping force.

The United Nations has described the killings as cold-blooded murder and blamed the Israeli-backed militiamen in South Lebanon for the soldiers' deaths.

Major Saad Haddad, who commands the militias, has denied that his men were involved and said a Muslim family, seeking revenge for their son, shot in a clash with Irish troops of the United Nations force, was responsible.

Mr Gerard O'Clairgh said: "Whatever Haddad says, I was at the Irish battalion's headquarters at Tibnin when he was issuing his doomday statements calling for financial compensation of the bodies of two Irish soldiers. For this reason I discount his denials."

A few days before the killing of the two Irishmen, who were abducted from a United Nations convoy last Friday by Lebanese gunmen, Major Haddad had demanded 40,000 Lebanese pounds (about £5,300) or the release of two Irish soldiers in compensation for the two men he lost in fighting with the United Nations during the week.

Mr O'Clairgh said post-mortem examinations would be carried out today on the bodies of the two Irishmen at Beirut's American university hospital.

He was posted to Lebanon from Saudi Arabia and presented his credentials on Saturday—Reuter.

Japan denial of sanctions as Tehran stops oil supply

From Peter Bazalgette
Tokyo, April 21

Iran banned all shipments of oil to Japan, its largest trading partner and customer, at midnight last night, the Japanese Broadcasting Corporation announced today.

Earlier Mr Masayoshi Ohira, the Japanese Prime Minister, told Mr Mike Mansfield, the American Ambassador in Tokyo, that Japan is ready to make "some sacrifices" to secure the release of the hostages in Tehran. In return Japan hopes the United States will not use military force to resolve the crisis, Mr Ohira told the American envoy.

The Iranian authorities allowed Japanese tankers to take on oil throughout the day yesterday and eight tankers, fully loaded, are said to have left for Japan before the ban came into effect.

Iranian oil accounts for 10 per cent of Japan's total supplies. Until midnight Japan was buying about 520,000 barrels a day—more than a third of Iran's output of crude.

Iran threatened to cut off Japan's supply of oil last week after Japan cut off its supplies of oil to Iran on the advice of the Government, refused to meet Tehran's demands for an increase of \$2.5 (just over £1) on the price of crude.

Japanese officials were at pains today to point out that Japan's policy on the price of Iranian oil should not be construed as the operation of sanctions against Iran.

An official of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said Japan's decision to turn down the new Iranian price of \$35 a barrel "cannot be construed as a sanction."

Zimbabwe to release 9,000 from prisons

From Nicholas Ashford
Salisbury, April 21

Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister, announced tonight that about 9,000 convicted prisoners are to be released from Zimbabwe's jails during the next few days as part of an amnesty to mark independence. An additional remission of sentence is to be granted to those prisoners who were not being released immediately.

Among those being freed are all people convicted of stock theft. During the recent war more than 150,000 head of cattle were rustled from white farmers at a cost, according to local estimates, of 200 Zimbabwe dollars (about £4m). Since the fighting ended the rate of loss due to stock theft has dropped from 1,500 a week to 500.

The amnesty also releases prisoners sentenced to 12 months in prison or less, and those sentenced to more than 12 months to serve of at least six months.

So far about 1,000 prisoners have been released from Kamajira, Bulawayo, and about 50 from Gwelo. Speaking of television and radio tonight Mr Mugabe said the amnesty was being carried out in the spirit of his pre-independence broadcast to the nation in which he emphasized the need to turn the past and look to the future.

However, he said, that commitment should not be construed as condoning criminal acts committed by those being released or as licence to commit further acts of crime or violence. The amnesty, he said, was intended to give someone a chance to mend their ways.

Mr Mugabe condemned recent acts of violence and lawlessness that had marred last week's independence celebrations. He gave a warning that the Government would take stern measures to deal with anyone who took the law into their own hands.

Police made a number of arrests over the weekend in an attempt to quell a series of disturbances and football fights in Salisbury and other towns. Among those held were eight members of the Zania guerrilla army.

Mr Mugabe has accepted in principle an invitation to a regional economic meeting of the Organisation of African Unity in Lagos later this week.

Ireland mourns murdered soldier

Continued from page 1

One leading member of the Jewish community in Dublin anxious to remain anonymous on so sensitive an issue, was perfectly blunt about his feelings. "We are very concerned about reactions in Ireland," he said. "We are a little frightened and Israel's attitude has done us no good."

Little thought was given to the warning, two years ago, by Dr Garry FitzGerald, leader of the Irish Fine Gael opposition party, that the United Nations mandate in Israel was so vague that it might place in danger the lives of Irish soldiers. Even less thought was given last week to the disturbing parallels between military funerals in two adjacent European countries. An old man at the back of St Joseph's church morning wondered whether the British felt the same when their soldiers' coffins came home from Ireland.

This idea—that Ireland might now be experiencing the same collective grief that the British have suffered at a much greater scale over the past nine years—was taken up by the Irish Times today.

"We have seen other men in uniform killed on our soil," the newspaper said in an editorial.

"Some of them British Army personnel. We have had special Cabinet meetings Sunday. Looking back, some wonder if other victims of the last decade in Ireland were a worth an emergency Cabinet meeting. Should we all be thought more deeply about massacres which have marked out our country?" he asked.

It was, of course, impossible to know whether such thoughts were running through the mind of the mourner who buried Private Griffin of the 4th Irish Battalion of the United Nations peace force in Lebanon today. His coffin was taken to the cemetery above the Atlantic, where the low hills County Galway look uncannily like the escarpments and ridges around Al-Tiri.

Even the people of Galway with the history of famine, and the thousands who do not know it to the present day, have a sense of the suffering of the Irish.

Perhaps, Private Griffin's family realized this as they stood beside his grave, on a pathetically labelled "chill moineers". They remain calm until 12 o'clock, but then the crowd swayed with shock and Mr Griffin began sobbing.

CH 11:50

OVERSEAS

Starvation drives Haitians to seek illegal refuge in Florida as drought wipes out vital crop

From Michael Leapman
Port-au-Prince, April 21

A drought and famine in the north-western region of Haiti is the chief cause of the sudden increase in illegal refugees, or boat people, arriving in southern Florida. Already this year the number of Haitians landing illegally there has exceeded 2,500, the estimated total for all last year. America officials have said they are baffled by the sudden increase; however, a short time ago to Port-de-Paix, the nearest town in the north-western region, makes the sea journey difficult.

On the farms, the carefully spaced rows of peaches stand the dust, bare except for a few green leaves. When I asked farmers when they would plant they gestured towards the hot blue sky and said: "We are waiting for the rain". They are used to doing that. It was a drought here in 1975 which brought Caritas to the region.

M. Clervaux took me to a settlement of mud and wattle huts near the centre of Port-de-Paix. About 30 families, rural areas which could support them, live in a condition of unrelieved squalor and hunger.

In the huts, about 10ft square, five, six or seven people sleep together on rush mattresses spread over the mud floor. The men take what work is available as porters in the port, earning no more than a few pence a day.

The women, old as well as young, gather stones from the beach and break them smaller to be used in construction. For a pile 5ft wide and 3ft high they are paid about £1.

The children, many of them unclothed, have badly running noses because of the dust. They eat the meagre quantities of flour and rice given by Caritas, augmented by whatever small amounts of fish and fruit their family can afford.

The families would jump at the chance of an illegal ride to Florida if they had enough money. Reports of the cost of

the passage range from \$500 to \$2,000 (£227 to £909).

Port-de-Paix is the centre of this illicit refugee trade, although its people are wary of talking about it to strangers. An intending refugee—known locally as a "gully-gully"—probably a corruption of "illegal"—has to find a willing skipper who will make a rendezvous on a deserted beach at dead of night.

The police try to stop them (a boatload were arrested in Port-au-Prince last week) but they do not have enough men to keep watch on all the inlets. Some captains take the refugees from the mainland in small boats and transfer them to larger ones at the sparsely inhabited Tortue Island some six miles off shore, whose bays are even harder to patrol.

To raise the money the intending immigrant will borrow from relatives. He will repay it by remittances from his comparatively magnificent wages in Florida. Then the funds will be available again to finance another immigrant.

Thus the process is self-sustaining, and even without the famine the rate of the exodus would have been likely to increase. Starvation, however, is the most powerful motivation.

M. Clervaux says that while assistance to relieve the immediate famine would be welcome, what is really required is a long term programme to develop the area's resources, such as fishing.

Although many international development projects are under way in Haiti this area, containing 250,000 of the country's 5,500,000 people, has been largely ignored, possibly because it is so far away from the capital—a stiff six-hour drive, half of it on unpaved roads.

Near the mud huts three boys, with running noses and ragged trousers, were playing, building fragile castles in the dry sand. M. Clervaux watched them in silence and then said weakly: "If they stay here, these children have no future."

Lausanne, April 21.—The leaders of four West European national Olympic committees told the International Olympic Committee today that national flags and anthems should be banned from the Moscow Olympics.

The Belgian, British, Italian and Liechtenstein representatives also said the Russians should not misconstrue the desire of most West European countries to compete as a sign of approval of Soviet policy in Afghanistan.

Sir Denis Follows, chairman of the British Olympic Association, said the four-man delegation represented 16 European committees which wanted to make sure the Russians understood the position.

"Many of us also feel it is not a good idea for our national flags to be paraded before the Russian populace who might think that showed some kind of approval of the Soviet regime," said Sir Denis, although he did not think the international committee would agree to a ban "because there are many countries that set great store by that kind of thing."

But it's time the Olympics reverted to its ideas and ideals and had less of this nationalistic stuff," he was accompanied by Mr Raoul Mollet of Belgium, Signor Franco Carraro of Italy, and Dr Peter Ritter of Liechtenstein.

German doubts: There was "little chance of West German athletes taking part in the games," said Herr Willi Daume, president of the West German National Olympic Committee, said today.

"Public opinion in West Germany has swung in favour of a boycott since the American decision," he said. "We are still fighting back, but we have no illusions as to the outcome."

He also said that from his talks with M. Claude Collard, his French counterpart, "the French are still in favour of taking part at Moscow."

The West Germans hold the balance between the success or failure of a boycott at Moscow according to Olympic leaders, and they have been under increasing pressure first from the United States and now from the Soviet Union, which today said West Germany's absence from the games would seriously

Ban sought on flags and anthems at Olympics

effect relations between the two countries.

The Russian pressure was applied in Lausanne by Mr Ignati Novikov, president of the Moscow Olympic Committee and a Soviet Deputy Prime Minister, during a private meeting with Herr Daume.

Sources at the meeting said the West Germans were left in no doubt about the threat to relations between the two countries if West Germany bows to American pressure.

Herr Daume made little comment on the meeting apart from saying the subject of Afghanistan was discussed.

Further Soviet pressure on West Germany came from Mr Vladimir Popov, vice-president of the Moscow organizers, in an interview in Moscow with L'Equipe, the French newspaper.

Mr Popov said it had taken 30 years to normalize relations between Russia and West Germany and that President Carter's pressure on Bonn to spoil everything with a boycott was "a state of mind which smelled of gunpowder."



Lord Killanin, president of the IOC, in Lausanne yesterday.

International force to observe Uganda poll

From Charles Harrison
Nairobi, April 21

An international force of military observers, similar to that used in the Zimbabwe elections, will operate in Uganda later this year when the country's first elections since 1962 take place for the presidency and Parliament.

President Godfrey Binaisa announced this in a broadcast from Kampala this weekend. He also outlined measures being taken, some with the assistance of other nations, to control violent crime in the Kampala area.

The military observer force is understood to be a compromise reached after President Binaisa had asked Britain and other friendly states to send a peacekeeping force to Uganda to replace the Tanzanian troops who have been there since the overthrow of President Idi Amin last year.

In addition, Kenya, Sudan and Tanzania are training Ugandan police in a programme designed to build up a force that is seriously depleted and unable to cope with the crime wave.

That plan was agreed last week when the Presidents of Kenya, Tanzania, Sudan and Uganda met in Mombasa.

President Binaisa said that an international plan supported by Australia, Canada, Sweden, Denmark, West Germany and the United States would provide equipment and facilities for training police recruits in Uganda. Britain has already assisted with training.

The Ugandan President called on the public to cooperate with the authorities by reporting criminals and helping to recover illegal arms. He said heavy penalties would be imposed on people who did not surrender illegal arms.

He said people were being

shot for material gain, to settle old scores, or simply to cause unrest. He suggested that unnamed people might have launched a "bloody campaign" to cause instability as a prelude to seizing power.

Half the Tanzanian military force has been withdrawn from Uganda, and the remainder is due to go before the elections. Tanzania accepts that the force has outstayed its welcome.

Meanwhile, the Governments of Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda are studying recommendations for settling the complex financial affairs of the East African Community, which collapsed in 1977 after disagreements among the member states.

Dr Viktor Umbricht, a Swiss arbitrator, has submitted his findings after a study of the community's assets and liabilities. Reports published here say he recommends that Kenya should pay almost £40m to Uganda for the community assets it has inherited and that Tanzania should pay £11,600,000.

Most of the community's assets, including the railway system, buildings and lake steamers are in Kenya and, to a lesser extent, Tanzania, the report says.

There are also long-term loan obligations, which in Kenya's case amount to almost £100m, for developments started under the community.

Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda now operate separate railway, postal, telecommunication and air services.

Ministers of the three states are due to meet next month to consider Dr Umbricht's proposals. They will probably also discuss the issue of the Tanzania-Kenya border which was closed by Tanzania when the community collapsed. Tanzania is not expected to open the border until the question of community finances is settled.

Costa Rica offers to take all Cuban exiles

José, April 21.—Costa Rica has offered asylum to the Cubans still trying to leave Havana through the Peruvian Embassy, and appealed to them to resume immediately, though the Cuban President has not yet responded to appeal or lifted the ban he had on Friday on flights to Costa Rica, he did allow 32 Cubans, seeking exile, to fill seats on an Iberia Air flight from Havana to Madrid.

Most of the Cubans who had been flown on the Peruvian Embassy's grounds two weeks ago to go to the United States would be difficult to get, Costa Rica had offered the refugees temporary asylum until they could be resettled.

About 700 had been to San José and half of them had been flown on the Cuban Government's use of Costa Rica as an intermediate stop and said the exiles must be flown to those countries.

Costa Rica responded yesterday by offering to accept all Cubans who wished to leave Cuba, he doors of Costa Rica re-open for all those who a corner in the world to fulfil their aspirations.

tions of liberty and peace, without taking into account their origin, ideology or colour of their skin," the Foreign Ministry said in a statement.

In addition to Peru, which has agreed to accept 1,000 refugees, and the United States, which has said it will take up to 3,500, Argentina, Brazil, Ecuador, Belgium, Spain and Sweden have offered to accept some of the Cubans.

Señor Carlos Aguilar, of the Costa Rican Foreign Ministry, said there were indications that President Castro would allow flights from Havana to Miami. But he said he thought that would pose legal problems for the United States, which did not have full diplomatic relations with Cuba.

Costa Rica has said it could afford to resettle only 300 of the Cubans on its territory, but Señor Aguilar said contributions from foreign governments and private sources would allow the nation to accommodate up to 10,000.

On Saturday, an estimated one million people participated in a pro-Government march in Havana to mark the nineteenth anniversary of the abortive Bay of Pigs invasion.

"Out with delinquents, trash and parasites," the marchers shouted as they passed the Peruvian Embassy.—AP.

New refugee crisis fear in Hongkong

From Richard Hughes
Hongkong, April 21

Refugee administrators in Hongkong fear that world opinion will soon harden against the continuing resettlement of South-East Asians seeking new homes abroad.

Refugees from Vietnam, the number of which have shrunk markedly in recent months, say that the outlook will rise again as the younger generation becomes increasingly intolerant of hard living and working conditions.

The principal resettling nations, the United States, Canada and Britain, are still meeting their commitments and Hongkong's existing refugee population of 43,000 is being evacuated at the rate of 3,000 per month. If there is no further influx of refugees, the still crowded camps here would be emptied by the middle of next year.

But, according to Mr Jacques Terlin, the new Hongkong head of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), Hongkong's camps could face "another crisis situation" if the refugee influx increases.

"It is now not the time of open doors any more," said Mr Terlin. "Those countries which have been accepting refugees are now dealing with unemployment, inflation and housing problems of their own. If the refugee effort goes on too long, it starts to weigh too heavily."

Mr Terlin, who was recently the UNHCR representative in Canada, said that the mood of the population there was clearly turning. And a United States refugee official here agreed that the American attitude towards refugees was also cooling.

Sir Murray MacLesh, the Governor, who is visiting the Philippines, will inspect the new refugee processing centre on Batan Island, west of Manila, where 10,000 refugees have now been accepted from camps in Thailand and Malaysia to await resettlement. Hongkong would like to send more of its refugees to the Philippine camp but so far less than 600 have agreed to be transferred from Hongkong.

Private inquiry ordered to Steve Biko's doctors

Our Correspondent
Johannesburg, April 21

An inquiry will be held to see if there should be an investigation into the professional conduct of three doctors who attended Steve Biko, the Black Consciousness leader who died in police custody in September, 1977.

An official of the South African Medical and Dental Council said the preliminary inquiry would be held in private on April 24 under the chairmanship of Professor Sir Snyman, president of the council.

"A formal inquiry will be held if there is sufficient evidence to support the fact that a formal inquiry should be open to the public," the doctors concerned are Benjamin Tucker, Dr Lang, both Port Elizabeth

district surgeons, and Dr Colin Hirsch, a specialist physician.

Last December, a judge in the Pretoria Supreme Court dismissed with costs an application by Dr Tucker and Dr Lang to stop the Medical and Dental Council from proceeding further with preliminary inquiries into complaints about their conduct.

Complaints were laid by Mr Eugene Roelofse, ombudsman of the South African Council of Churches, after he had read reports of the Biko inquiry.

The inquiry magistrate found that Biko died of massive brain injuries and renal failure after being driven 600 miles from Port Elizabeth to Pretoria, naked and manacled in the back of a police van. The magistrate found that nobody was criminally responsible for his death.

direct costs are at least 30,000 rands a day. If the line was not repaired "people here will just have to pay more for their electricity."

The 150m rands Ruacana scheme harnessing the Cunene River at the Ruacana Falls—among the natural wonders of Africa—was drawn up between Portugal and South Africa long before Angola's independence.

It would have provided abundant power and irrigation for much of South-West Africa and Angola. Since the independence of Angola, the MPLA regime has refused to divert the Cunene's waters into a huge underground power station on the Namibian side and the South-West African authorities have been compelled to build, at tremendous expense, a pipeline to feed water into the power station from another source.

Namibia blacked out by guerrillas

Ray Kennedy
Johannesburg, April 21

The second time in a month Namibia (South-West Africa) has been virtually blacked out as a result of guerrillas of the South-West African People's Organisation (SWAPO) on the border between Ruacana and the capital, Windhoek.

On last Wednesday three 20 miles south of the border, down up by Swagop, over two weeks ago were cut and restored to action.

Sunday night they were cut again.

SWAPO's action signifies a shift in tactics from plain attacks—the killing of village headmen, abductions, mine-laying and ambushes—to economic warfare.

As the lights went out in Windhoek on Sunday and in 90 per cent of the rest of the country, it was sharply brought home that the vicious border war 200 miles away is getting closer.

Tonight officials of the South-West African Electricity and Water Board were seriously wondering if it was worthwhile repairing the damaged pylons at 10,000 rands (about £5,600) each or whether the territory should revert to relying on coal-fired power from its main power station near Windhoek.

Mr Polla Brand, general manager of the board, said in Windhoek last night that consultations were in progress to decide if and when the power line would be repaired.

He said: "It is senseless playing this silly game. To keep on fixing the line costs a massive amount of money. The in-

terference with the line is a direct cost of the war. If the line was not repaired "people here will just have to pay more for their electricity."

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Racal's 'Triple Crown'

Technology and exports bring three more Queen's Awards

Racal Electronics is proud to announce that no less than three of its operating companies have been honoured with the Queen's Award to Industry in 1980, and congratulates the management and staff of each of them. This record achievement for the Group brings the number of Queen's Awards to Racal companies to twenty three, fourteen for export and nine for technological achievement.

Racal-Datcom Limited operates in the communications security market and exports more than 90% of total output. This company has won the Queen's Award for export achievement.

Racal-Redac Limited produces a range of computer-aided design systems based on entirely new technology and using specially developed software. This company's award is also for export achievement.

Racal Safety Limited has won the Queen's Award for technological achievement for the development of Airstream, a revolutionary anti-dust helmet which combines protection for the head, eyes, face and lungs, and has gained acceptance wherever dust creates a working problem or a health hazard.

It is particularly pleasing that all three awards are to companies not previously honoured, two of them formed less than six years ago, and that 1980 has brought Queen's Awards both for export achievement and technological achievement.

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World leaders in professional electronics systems and equipment

Racal Electronics Limited, Bracknell, Berkshire

OVERSEAS

Electricity industry's failures attacked by Indian minister

From Richard Wigg
Delhi, April 21
Mr Abdul Chaudhury, India's Energy Minister, has told the private sector to generate more electricity to solve the country's chronic energy shortage and to stop grumbling.

Coming after Mrs Gandhi's sudden nationalization of six large banks the statement did not help to clarify the economic policies of the Government which has now been in office for three months. Mr Chaudhury said energy difficulties were the chief constraint to India's economic growth.

As a developing nation, India faces the hard task of securing crude oil and petroleum product imports at ever dearer prices and the equally grave difficulty of tapping its own energy resources and making the most efficient use of them, especially after unrest in oil-producing Assam. The coal, hydro-electric and nuclear power sectors are all in serious trouble.

At the fierce onset of summer each year, India's persistent neglect of its energy base provokes anger among industrialists and households facing lost factory production and cuts in electricity and water supplies.

Mr Chaudhury publicly savaged the state electricity boards. There was no systematic maintenance of generating machinery, he said (something foreign engineers have long known, boards did not listen to workers' grievances (strikes when the hot season approaches are inevitable) and the boards were mostly filled with political nominees.

It may be no different under Congress rule, but the results so far have been uneconomic tariffs to suit a particular powerful local clientele.

There would be no power crisis, Mr Chaudhury said, if the state electricity boards generated 60 per cent of their installed capacity. The national average is estimated at 45 per cent.

Last week Karnataka, reckoned an economically go-ahead southern state, announced, without warning, a 100 per cent indefinite stoppage of all high tension supplies throughout the state. Big companies in Bangalore made so much noise that within two days emergency supplies were channelled through the grid from Kerala, Tamil Nadu and faraway Gujarat.

The failure of last year's monsoon rains to provide sufficient water for Karnataka's hydro-electric power stations was the excuse; but the stoppage emphasized a lack of long-term planning over the past decade.

Experts appointed by the planning commission to produce a future national energy strategy have recommended

increasing oil production, which is less than 15 million tonnes of crude a year, and argued that coal production and hydro-electric schemes should be made a priority. Only 10 per cent of India's hydro-electric power resources were being tapped. Nuclear and solar energy could come later. Coal and hydro-electric power have been neglected because of cheap oil.

A recent medical survey, whose findings the Government has not contradicted, showed 60 per cent of India's miners were suffering from serious occupational diseases.

Mining methods are out-dated and production last year fell more than 10 million tonnes short of the 104m tonnes target. Coal India has been beset by difficulties. Elsewhere in the industry there has been labour indiscipline and, more seriously, Mafia-type gang warfare among "the bosses" in important coalfields, where the Government's writ hardly runs at all.

The Steel authority has been so badly affected by shortages of coal and power that the Government last week accepted it had no alternative but to allow 1.4m tonnes of steel to be imported this year to offset production losses. It is also considering importing a million tonnes of coking coal to safeguard steel plants should domestic supplies become even more erratic.

Iraq's oil minister, on a visit here, announced that in addition to the six million tonnes crude his country would supply India with this year, there would be a \$104m (about £47.3m) interest-free loan to cover increased oil prices since last June. With the uncertainties over Iran, Iraq has become India's chief supplier, accounting for almost a third of total oil imports.

Much is being made of that loan (in spite of its modest size compared with the total oil import bill) because it is the first of its kind in India since a commitment by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries at last year's non-aligned summit for Third World nations in Havana.

Mr Virendra Patel, the oil import bill this year will reach 50,000m rupees (more than £2,800m). That compares with total exports last year worth 60,000m rupees and this year's export target of 70,000m rupees. Such big bills are forcing India to use its own energy resources more effectively.

Little has been done to curb an annual growth rate of oil consumption of 10 per cent. Mr Patel hinted broadly that a long overdue increase in petroleum product prices would only come after next month's state assembly elections.

Brezhnev praise for fishing fleet

From Michael Binyon
Moscow, April 21

President Brezhnev sent a telegram of congratulations at the weekend to the Soviet fishing fleet in the Far East, praising them for their excellent catches and saying that they had set a fine example to the whole country's fleet.

Quarterly economic figures show that the fishing industry produced unusually good results for the first three months of this year, with production 11 per cent above the planned target.

Western reports have recently publicized a vast fraud that went on in the fishing industry for a number of years involving the smuggling of caviar to the west and illegal sales by the Far East fleet of catches to Japanese fishermen in return for consumer goods.

After the resignation last year of the Minister of Fisheries that precluded the arrest of up to 200 ministry officials, Mr Kosygin, the Soviet Prime Minister, was officially reported to have discussed with officials ways of raising production.

Mr Brezhnev told the Far East fleet that he was convinced they would continue to labour for the benefit of the country, using all their energy, skill and accumulated experience to fulfil their obligations and put into effect party resolutions on the increase in fish production.

Other economic results published at the weekend show that most sectors of the economy performed satisfactorily, producing better results than the disastrous first quarter of last year.

Output then was severely hampered by the very cold winter, and this year has seen an overall rise of 5 per cent compared with the first three months of 1979.

Paper and pulp production was 4 per cent below plan, the only sector not to have reached its target according to the statistics. However, these appear to contradict the report of a meeting three days ago where the Council of Ministers under Mr Kosygin heard that other key sectors including coal, iron and steel and chemicals also had not reached their targets.

This year total coal output was 136 million tons, a little down on the same period last year, though still 2 per cent above the target set.

Chemical and steel industries, which were sharply criticized by Mr Brezhnev last November, were also apparently able to fulfil their plans, in spite of the report to the contrary by the Council of Ministers.

The discrepancy is probably because the targets themselves were revised—a common practice when it looks as though they will not be met.

Afghan resistance leader refused visa for Britain

From Edward Mortimer
Peshawar, April 21

Professor Abdur Rasul Sayaf, the head of the six main Afghan resistance movements is to visit London in the next few days. But one of his assistants, who was to have accompanied him as adviser and translator, has been refused a visa by the British Embassy in Islamabad.

Mr Ahmed Shah, who is the deputy leader of the Jamiat-Islami Afghanistan, one of the component groups of the alliance, told me last night he had been refused the visa on the grounds that he did not have a reentry permit for Pakistan, although he had a residence card for the United States.

He understood, he said, that the British Government did not want Afghan refugees settling in Britain. But he felt that because the British Government claimed to be opposed to the Russian occupation of Afghanistan and to support the Afghan resistance, the least it could do was to establish contact with the known resistance leaders and issue visas on their recommendation to bona fide visitors on political business.

In an interview with *The Times* last night, Prof Sayaf told me that he had been invited to London by Mr Saleem Azam, the secretary-general of the Islamic Council of Europe. He was not sure whether he would seek a meeting with a member of the Government.

He wanted first to have discussions with Mr Azam, who

was instrumental in bringing about the alliance of Afghan movements at the time of the Islamic foreign ministers' conference in Islamabad in January.

He also wanted to discuss with Mr Azam, and with leaders of the United Arab Emirates whom he will visit on his way back from London, whether his alliance should seek formal recognition from the Islamic foreign ministers at their next meeting in Islamabad in May.

He said efforts were continuing to bring into the alliance the main group that has so far remained outside it, the Hizb-Islami led by Gulbuddin Hikmatyar.

Prof Sayaf, aged 36, taught Islamic law at Kabul University until his arrest by the Daoud regime six years ago. He escaped execution by an oversight after the Communists came to power in 1978.

A gaunt, impressive man, with a bushy black beard, Prof Sayaf refused to say what aid his movement was seeking or from which Governments he would accept it. But he asked rhetorically whether Governments of the free world should not have come forward with aid without waiting to be asked if they were really concerned about what the Soviet Union was doing in Afghanistan.

He considered the support given so far to be purely verbal, but said the Afghans would carry on fighting whatever the odds.

Colours in new Kabul flag an attempt to woo Muslims

From Our Own Correspondent
Moscow, April 21

A new tricoloured Afghan flag, including green to signify Islam, was hoisted today in Kabul at a ceremony attended by tens of thousands of people, according to a Tass dispatch from Kabul. It replaces the former red flag that many Afghans regarded as a symbol of the ruling party's hated atheist philosophy.

President Babrak Karmal said the flag, recently approved by the Revolutionary Council, was the "symbol of peace, freedom, social justice, progress and equality", and was also the banner of unity of the Afghan people.

He used the occasion to call on all working people to join together in giving a "resolute rebuff" to imperialism, which he said was encroaching on the country's independence.

The black, red and green flag is an attempt to win over the Muslim population. There has been sharp controversy over its design since the Government decided in January on the change and the tricolour appears to be a compromise. The former red flag will remain the emblem of the ruling party.

The new state emblem will show two features of a mosque, the pulpit and the *Mihrab* niche that guides worshippers in the direction of Mecca, against a green background.

The Government's commitment to Marxism has been enshrined in a new set of basic principles approved by the ruling People's Democratic Party, according to Tass.

Under what amounts to a temporary constitution, the Revolutionary Council remains the highest body of state authority until a parliament, to be called *Loya Jirgah*, can be elected to adopt a full constitution. Afghanistan has not had a constitution since the coup in April, 1978.

Fashion

by
Prudence Glynn

When I was in New Zealand I went to the Bay of Islands and there I saw a wondrous cloak, a cloak of fabric and feather and tufts of this and that, ample as the vestment of a priest, splendid as the armour of a warrior. It had belonged to the Maori chief who signed the Treaty of Waitangi in 1840.

When I saw the work of two youngish designers, Ian Cooper and Marcel Aucouin, which I show on the page today, the feather motif reminded me of the timelessness of great textile design. Ian and Marcel met in Canada and now they have a studio in London where very special and what many of you will think very expensive clothes are produced by hand.

I do not care for the word expensive for it implies bad value. What must be said is that Ian and Marcel produce beautiful, exceptional clothes, all quite different, which cost a lot of money. On the other hand they are clothes of such simplicity and classic cut, and of such startling richness of colour and texture that they will stand you in as good stead as do my Chinese mandarin robes which, 150 years later and very possibly used to decorate *Chou Chin Chow* on *Ice* in the interim, retain a dignity and innate excellence which makes me don them whenever in doubt.

The fabrics—always silk—are stretched on an 11ft frame, the pattern pieces are outlined, then the painting begins. The colours (with dyes from Paris) are steam set, then dry cleaned. Then the yardage is cut up and sewn together—there is one trusty outworker, but Ian also makes up clothes as well as cutting the patterns; well he was at St Martin's, so it's nice to know that our extravagant educational programme for designers does work.

Not surprisingly, Ian and Marcel sell to the most discriminating shops. Atmosphere in Regent Park Road, Lina Lee in Rodeo Drive, Beverly Hills. All details from Ian and Marcel, 48 Huddleston Road, London NW7. Tel 01-272 4378.

PS: It must work. They are looking for bigger premises.



Photograph by Richard Dörner. Hair by Leonard. Shoes from Rayne Ltd.

Last week I recorded a conversation with a buyer which took place during a presentation of a very fine collection. The collection was designed by Pauline Wynne-Jones, ex-Liverpool Polytechnic, working from Wales and one of the most consistent and yet consistently unassuming talents in this country.

For Pauline makes dresses, lovely, flattering, simple dresses that you can wear down to dewy eve, and when she makes a suit it is really a dress in two pieces, so soft is the tailoring, so feminine the proportions.

Dresses which are instant classics can be very dull. One more little button-through shirt dress number means safety perhaps, but not quite an incentive to buy. Pauline's dresses are safe in the right way but always spiced with some new detail, some new cut which makes you want to buy again and yet at the same time does not make you feel that what you had before is obsolete.

This, of course, is the secret of a top-class designer: just enough novelty to inspire coupled each season to a look which a certain type of woman knows both fits and suits her. Who has time to try out 15 different makes and cuts and shapes these days? And when clothes cost what they do if they are well made no one can afford a mistake which relegates a dress to the back of the cupboard.

The theme of this latest collection is best described, if memory serves, as lappets. Webster's Dictionary is obstinately silent on the subject, moving adroitly from Lapp, a somewhat obscure people, I would imagine, in the general mind, to lappet, which we all know about. The Concise Oxford however pops in this vital dressmaking term to remind us that it is a "flap, fold, loose or overlapping piece of garment."

Well, that is what Ms Wynne-Jones has worked on. She has flapped, folded, left loose or overlapped, the delicious details of her immensely pretty and eminently wearable collection, which you can find in the best quality shops and stores across the country.

Which brings me with diffidence but optimism to my own offering to readers in search of That Dress. It is made in pure wool crepe (wovens have taken over from jersey) with a nice amount of detail, a classy look and a trans-seasonal applicability.

Although it is cut quite close and straight, a belt means that you can blouse it up at the back to conquer the typical English sway spine. You can tie that collar into a smart knot, lap it over or pin it to the sides. You can push up the sleeves. The epaulette yoke gives the current wide shouldered look without undue exaggeration. Navy is prim and ritz, scarlet could revolutionise your life, grey is the new neutral. If you buy all three colours and add a scarlet edge-to-edge jacket and ditto in navy and perm them together over from jersey) with a number of outfits, but exactly how many I can't say because I'm hopeless at maths.



Photograph by Peter Aleshurst. Shoes by Gianvichi, £54, from Rayne shoes

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One day I shall stop interfering in the decisions of the good and great. One day I shall stop questioning the choice of awards, the allocation of honours, the mess of judges to judge, to say nothing of the fitness of those who see themselves as suitable to be judged.

That day, however, has not dawned and so, unashamed partisan, I would like to know why Hardy Amies, one of our few internationally known fashion names, and, so far I know, financially viable, has not received a Queen's Award for Export.

I am aware that we are living in a new Iron Age, and glance at the selection committee does suggest a true respect for ball-bearings rather than frocks; but let at the straits in which much of Britain's once great industry finds itself.

Bernard Nevill, the textile designer, never accorded R status those who are in my view greatly his inferiors.

The gallant Mr Amies still flies the flag of initial efficiency and quality which others have hauled down all too often.

Suubs always annoy me.

Page after page of colour
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ON SALE NOW

SPORT

Racing

Marathon Gold can set standard for Epsom's glittering prize

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

Vincent O'Brien is likely to decide this morning whether to run Montevideo in the 2,000 Guineas or whether to make a different path along the route that could ultimately lead to the Derby at Epsom in June. If he does run him in the Newmarket classic there is more than just an outside chance that he will wear blinkers in the hope that they will sharpen his ideas up rather than correct any dubious tendencies.

Talking of the 2,000, Michael Stoute took yesterday that Lord Seymour, his winner of the Mill Reef Stakes at Newbury last autumn, would not be in the line-up after all. He is simply not quite right and needs to give him more time," Stoute said. So he will be relying solely on Saturday's Greenham Stakes winner, Final Straw, who will be partnered once again by trainer for Epsom.

Starkley will also be on the stable's 1,000 Guineas runner, Our Home, now that it is clear that Lester Piggott's alliance with him with Robert Sangster and Millingdale Lillie. On Saturday Stoute did an unusual thing and took Our Home to the July course, Epsom, to mark the first of the season.

Starkley was sent extremely well with two decent older horses, Hardgren and Silky's Knight. All concerned were highly delighted with the outcome of the gallop so it is clear that Our Home will be back in the first classic of the season, even though the slight injury which she sustained last month

has prevented her from having a race proper.

In the circumstances it will be interesting to see how Hardgren goes against the likes of R. B. Chesse and New Berry in the Westbury Stakes at Sandown on Saturday. Meanwhile, Vincent O'Brien has formulated plans for two of his other good three-year-olds. At Longchamp on Sunday he will saddle Night Alert for the Poule d'Essai des Poulains the French equivalent of our 2,000 Guineas.

The day before he will be at Sandown Park to see Bugader take part in the 10-furlong Classic Trial there which first alerted people to the fact that Troy might win the Derby last year. At Sandown Bugader will encounter Ginstrelli, Benbit and Master Willie to name but three.

With Johnny O'Day standing his ground for the Blue Riband Trial at Epsom this afternoon we will find an even better position to assess both Night Alert and Huguette. Johnny O'Day finished a head and a neck behind Night Alert in the Gladness Stakes at the Curragh 10 days ago. Last autumn he was also beaten by Huguette in the Beresford Stakes.

The only occasion that Johnny O'Day has been seen in England so far was in an event at Epsom in August when he was beaten a little under three lengths by Marathon Gold in the Lanson Champagne Stakes. Marathon Gold who went on to run Final Straw to half a length in the Laurent Perrier Champagne Stakes

at Doncaster is one of his rivals again this afternoon. Obviously the advantage of a previous race this season lies with Johnny O'Day, but that should be cancelled out by the fact that Marathon Gold is the better and what is more he will be receiving weight from his old rival this afternoon, simply because he has not won a group race.

It would be quite wrong however to paint this as a two horse race. Other runners of interest are Braughing, whose trainer Clive Brittain was successful 12 months ago with Foveaux; Last Fandang, Highway and Sweet Pretender. Last Fandang won a maiden race nicely at Newmarket last Thursday; Highway a similar affair at Sandown last September when he beat Running Mill.

Sweet Pretender is trained by Duncan Sasse, who prepared Roland Garden to win both the 2,000 Guineas and the 1,000 Guineas two years ago. Like Roland Garden, Sweet Pretender will be carrying the colours of John Hayter who, together with others, forked out £4,000 guineas for him at Newmarket in December when he was sold on the orders of the executor of the late Sir Charles Clarendon.

Sweet Pretender, who won over a mile at Chantilly last year, is a full brother to that good horse Anne's Pretender, who is now at stud in France. However, Marathon Gold is the form horse and is preferred.

For years now the Great Metropolitan Handicap has been something of a benefit for horses who have been busy hurdling during the winter and I can see no reason



Brighton belle: Miss Quaver takes the rail/road to victory over Red Russet in the Orleans Stakes.

why it should be any different this time with Run Harf, Houghlin, Chantreth and Norfolk Arrow all in the line-up. Since winning the Triumph Hurdle at Cheltenham, Houghlin has already had one race on the flat at Kempton Park. There he was unable to ward off Mont's Beau and today he may well be unable to cope with Run Harf, who has certainly come good during the last two months with successive victories at Chesham and Ascot (twice).

Turnell cleared: Andy Turnell, a jockey, and also Jarvis, a trainer were exonerated yesterday in the "Hill of Slane" affair.

A Jockey Club disciplinary committee found that neither Turnell

Horse trials
Only serious hazard caused by going

By Pamela Macgregor-Morris

Every international three-day event is followed by a post mortem, and Badminton—more than most, as the one horse trial in the world that has stood the test of time for the Olympics and the important championships. In the 31 years of its life, it has been processed from an experiment, in 1949, when the Duke of Beaufort relates, he and Colonel Trevor Horn used to supervise the construction of a fence and then jump it on their hunters to ascertain how it rode, to the toughest, most sophisticated course in the world, masterminded by Colonel Frank Weldon with his wealth of experience as an Olympic champion and more recently as course builder and technical delegate at championship three-day events all over the world.

Going round the cross-country on Friday, it seemed easier than usual, with the exception of the bridge, which seemed to require accuracy of the sort more usually associated with show jumping. Most of the fences were familiar, the quadruple bounce at the Dog Kennels was usually a hard part of the course, and the extension at the end, which had become a cliché with which riders had become acquainted in 1967, and the only serious hazard seemed to be the one which was hard for most of the grass. The steeplechase, however, was a great improvement, and the horses, fresh because they had not on the same rein all the time.

Jane Holderness-Rodden felt that the thousands of pairs of feet had compacted the going over the three preceding days. "The course is not just that difficult, but the going was so difficult, that the Olympic Games, it asks the question over and over again, 'What is the point of this?' The rider's brain and not on the horse's. I much prefer to jump the course the other way round. On Wednesday it looked nice and green, but on Saturday it was not the same at all after people had climbed on the bank, and the grass was trampled most of the grass. The steeplechase, however, was a great improvement, and the horses, fresh because they had not on the same rein all the time.

The course was built as an Olympic trial and it may be used as an Olympic trial for the season, for Lunnholm was used for the European championship last summer. I understand that the course was built as an Olympic trial and it may be used as an Olympic trial for the season, for Lunnholm was used for the European championship last summer. I understand that the course was built as an Olympic trial and it may be used as an Olympic trial for the season, for Lunnholm was used for the European championship last summer.

Epsom programme

[Television (ITV): 2.30, 3.5 and 3.35 races]

2.0 CUDDINGTON STAKES (2-y-o maidens: £1,640: 5f)

1. Fleur de Gailles, P. Follen, 5-10
2. Mervin, A. Durrant, 11-10
3. Mervin, A. Durrant, 11-10
4. Mervin, A. Durrant, 11-10
5. Mervin, A. Durrant, 11-10

2.30 EVELYN HANDICAP (3-y-o: £2,519: 7f 11yd)

1. Happy Vasey, D. Durrant, 5-10
2. Happy Vasey, D. Durrant, 5-10
3. Happy Vasey, D. Durrant, 5-10
4. Happy Vasey, D. Durrant, 5-10
5. Happy Vasey, D. Durrant, 5-10

3.5 GREAT METROPOLITAN HANDICAP (£2,938: 21m)

1. Run Harf, P. Follen, 5-10
2. Run Harf, P. Follen, 5-10
3. Run Harf, P. Follen, 5-10
4. Run Harf, P. Follen, 5-10
5. Run Harf, P. Follen, 5-10

3.35 BLUE RIBBON TRIAL STAKES (Group III: 3-y-o c & g: £1,860: 1m 10yd)

1. John's O'Day, M. Stoute, 5-10
2. John's O'Day, M. Stoute, 5-10
3. John's O'Day, M. Stoute, 5-10
4. John's O'Day, M. Stoute, 5-10
5. John's O'Day, M. Stoute, 5-10

4.10 EPSOM HANDICAP (3-y-o: £2,410: 11m)

1. M. Stoute, 5-10
2. M. Stoute, 5-10
3. M. Stoute, 5-10
4. M. Stoute, 5-10
5. M. Stoute, 5-10

4.45 BUNBURY STAKES (3-y-o maidens: £1,898: 7f 11yd)

1. Another Belle, A. Durrant, 5-10
2. Another Belle, A. Durrant, 5-10
3. Another Belle, A. Durrant, 5-10
4. Another Belle, A. Durrant, 5-10
5. Another Belle, A. Durrant, 5-10

By Our Racing Correspondent

2.0 Fleur de Gailles, 4.45 Irish Commandment.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.0 Fleur de Gailles, 2.30 Can-Do-More, 3.35 Marathon Gold, 4.10 Can-Do-More, 4.45 Irish Commandment.

Brighton results

1.15 (11.30) OBLEANS STAKES

MISS QUAVRER, P. Follen, 5-10
2. Mervin, A. Durrant, 11-10
3. Mervin, A. Durrant, 11-10
4. Mervin, A. Durrant, 11-10
5. Mervin, A. Durrant, 11-10

2.15 (11.30) TOWN PURSE HANDICAP

WINGS DIGGER, P. Follen, 5-10
2. Wings Digger, P. Follen, 5-10
3. Wings Digger, P. Follen, 5-10
4. Wings Digger, P. Follen, 5-10
5. Wings Digger, P. Follen, 5-10

2.35 (11.30) MONEY THOMPSON

RONNIE ISLE, P. Follen, 5-10
2. Ronnie Isle, P. Follen, 5-10
3. Ronnie Isle, P. Follen, 5-10
4. Ronnie Isle, P. Follen, 5-10
5. Ronnie Isle, P. Follen, 5-10

2.45 (11.30) PETHWORTH HANDICAP

WINGS DIGGER, P. Follen, 5-10
2. Wings Digger, P. Follen, 5-10
3. Wings Digger, P. Follen, 5-10
4. Wings Digger, P. Follen, 5-10
5. Wings Digger, P. Follen, 5-10

2.55 (11.30) PRINCE OF WALES

WINGS DIGGER, P. Follen, 5-10
2. Wings Digger, P. Follen, 5-10
3. Wings Digger, P. Follen, 5-10
4. Wings Digger, P. Follen, 5-10
5. Wings Digger, P. Follen, 5-10

3.05 (11.30) PRINCE OF WALES

WINGS DIGGER, P. Follen, 5-10
2. Wings Digger, P. Follen, 5-10
3. Wings Digger, P. Follen, 5-10
4. Wings Digger, P. Follen, 5-10
5. Wings Digger, P. Follen, 5-10

Perth NH programme

2.15 BLACK WATCH HURDLE (Selling handicap: 5483: 2m)

1. Black Watch, P. Follen, 5-10
2. Black Watch, P. Follen, 5-10
3. Black Watch, P. Follen, 5-10
4. Black Watch, P. Follen, 5-10
5. Black Watch, P. Follen, 5-10

2.45 STRATHGHEARN CHASE (Handicap: £1,004: 21m)

1. Strathghearn, P. Follen, 5-10
2. Strathghearn, P. Follen, 5-10
3. Strathghearn, P. Follen, 5-10
4. Strathghearn, P. Follen, 5-10
5. Strathghearn, P. Follen, 5-10

3.15 DRAG HURDLE (Handicap: £936: 3m)

1. Drag Hurdle, P. Follen, 5-10
2. Drag Hurdle, P. Follen, 5-10
3. Drag Hurdle, P. Follen, 5-10
4. Drag Hurdle, P. Follen, 5-10
5. Drag Hurdle, P. Follen, 5-10

3.45 MEMOIR CHASE (Handicap: £1,078: 3m)

1. Memoir Chase, P. Follen, 5-10
2. Memoir Chase, P. Follen, 5-10
3. Memoir Chase, P. Follen, 5-10
4. Memoir Chase, P. Follen, 5-10
5. Memoir Chase, P. Follen, 5-10

4.15 STORMONT CHASE (Novices: £936: 2m)

1. Stormont Chase, P. Follen, 5-10
2. Stormont Chase, P. Follen, 5-10
3. Stormont Chase, P. Follen, 5-10
4. Stormont Chase, P. Follen, 5-10
5. Stormont Chase, P. Follen, 5-10

4.45 ATBOLL HURDLE (4-y-o novices: £497: 2m)

1. Atboll Hurdle, P. Follen, 5-10
2. Atboll Hurdle, P. Follen, 5-10
3. Atboll Hurdle, P. Follen, 5-10
4. Atboll Hurdle, P. Follen, 5-10
5. Atboll Hurdle, P. Follen, 5-10

Golf
Watson drops a hint to Trevino—and two shots

Carlsbad, California, April 21.

—Despite a two-stroke penalty assessed for advice to a fellow player at the thirteenth hole, and relayed on national television, Tom Watson scored a three-stroke victory in defence of his title in the Tournament of Champions at Rancho in Costa. Playing with Trevino in the last pairing, Watson told him that he was being the ball too far forward in his stance.

The information was relayed to the television audience by commentators. Moments later a viewer called PGA tour officials and questioned the legality of the advice.

"Jack Tudhik (PGA tournament director) asked me about it after a finished," Watson said. "It was a violation of the rules. I told him, 'I'm sorry, I didn't mean to change his closing one-putt from 71 to a 73 but did not affect the outcome of the tournament.'

Watson's win in an event that brought together professional winners over the past three seasons, claimed his third title of the year and twenty-first of his career with a total of 276, 12 under par, on the 72-hole, 7,200 yd course. It was the fourth time since 1978 that he had made a successful defence.

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Edinburgh

2.30 (12.30) NORTH BERWICK STAKES

1. North Berwick, P. Follen, 5-10
2. North Berwick, P. Follen, 5-10
3. North Berwick, P. Follen, 5-10
4. North Berwick, P. Follen, 5-10
5. North Berwick, P. Follen, 5-10

2.30 (12.30) NORTH BERWICK STAKES

1. North Berwick, P. Follen, 5-10
2. North Berwick, P. Follen, 5-10
3. North Berwick, P. Follen, 5-10
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2.30 (12.30) NORTH BERWICK STAKES

1. North Berwick, P. Follen, 5-10
2. North Berwick, P. Follen, 5-10
3. North Berwick, P. Follen, 5-10
4. North Berwick, P. Follen, 5-10
5. North Berwick, P. Follen, 5-10

Nottingham programme

2.0 CINDERHILL STAKES (2-y-o maidens fillies: £1,092: 5f)

1. Cinderhill, P. Follen, 5-10
2. Cinderhill, P. Follen, 5-10
3. Cinderhill, P. Follen, 5-10
4. Cinderhill, P. Follen, 5-10
5. Cinderhill, P. Follen, 5-10

2.30 BAGTHORPE STAKES (Selling: 2-y-o: £634: 5f)

1. Bagthorpe, P. Follen, 5-10
2. Bagthorpe, P. Follen, 5-10
3. Bagthorpe, P. Follen, 5-10
4. Bagthorpe, P. Follen, 5-10
5. Bagthorpe, P. Follen, 5-10

3.0 LANGWITH HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,373: 11m)

1. Langwith, P. Follen, 5-10
2. Langwith, P. Follen, 5-10
3. Langwith, P. Follen, 5-10
4. Langwith, P. Follen, 5-10
5. Langwith, P. Follen, 5-10

3.30 FOREST HANDICAP (£1,187: 1m 5f)

1. Forest, P. Follen, 5-10
2. Forest, P. Follen, 5-10
3. Forest, P. Follen, 5-10
4. Forest, P. Follen, 5-10
5. Forest, P. Follen, 5-10

4.0 EASTWOOD HANDICAP (£1,271: 6f)

1. Eastwood, P. Follen, 5-10
2. Eastwood, P. Follen, 5-10
3. Eastwood, P. Follen, 5-10
4. Eastwood, P. Follen, 5-10
5. Eastwood, P. Follen, 5-10

Perth NH selections

By Our Racing Staff

2.15 Cap Tot, 2.45 Arctic Arrow, 3.15 Grecian Fighter, 3.45 Valiant Charger, 4.15 Swannee Prince, 4.45 Flemish Giant.

2.15 (11.30) MISS HORTLE (2-y-o maidens: £1,092: 5f)

1. Miss Hortle, P. Follen, 5-10
2. Miss Hortle, P. Follen, 5-10
3. Miss Hortle, P. Follen, 5-10
4. Miss Hortle, P. Follen, 5-10
5. Miss Hortle, P. Follen, 5-10

2.30 (11.30) NORTH BERWICK STAKES

1. North Berwick, P. Follen, 5-10
2. North Berwick, P. Follen, 5-10
3. North Berwick, P. Follen, 5-10
4. North Berwick, P. Follen, 5-10
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2.30 (11.30) NORTH BERWICK STAKES

1. North Berwick, P. Follen, 5-10
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2.30 (11.30) NORTH BERWICK STAKES

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5. North Berwick, P. Follen, 5-10

Consistent Pfeil wins with a shot to spare

Tallahassee, Florida, April 21.

Mark Pfeil had two one-putt rounds of 71 yesterday to win the Tallahassee Open.

Played a day in which 35 holes were played to make up for the previous day's washout of the third round, Pfeil, from California, finished with an 11-under-par 67, one shot ahead of Mark Love and Bill Rogers.

Bob Murphy, who opened with a 65 and was in contention until the final nine holes, tied with the South African Bobby Cole for fourth place with a total of 279.

Pfeil, in his fourth year in the sport, seemed to be heading for a comfortable win after birdies on the eleventh, twelfth and fifteenth holes for a two-stroke lead, only to falter going over par at the sixteenth and seventeenth. A par four on the long eighteenth hole brought him the title.

Pfeil, who had a 67 in the first round, a 72 in the second, and a 72 in the third, finished with a total of 279, one shot ahead of Mark Love and Bill Rogers.

Run of birdies earns win for Miss White

Orlando, Florida, April 20.

Donna White had birdies on three consecutive holes to beat Jane Blacklock, the defending champion, in the 1979 United States Women's Amateur Golf Championship.

White, from California, scored 70, an eight-under-par, today to finish on a 12-under-par 68, one shot ahead of Jane Blacklock, who scored 71, a nine-under-par, today to finish on a 13-under-par 69.

White, who had a 70 in the first round, a 70 in the second, and a 70 in the third, finished with a total of 210, one shot ahead of Jane Blacklock, who scored 71, a nine-under-par, today to finish on a 13-under-par 69.

Motor cycling

Roberts to lead riders' campaign for safety

The question of safety in International motor cycle racing was discussed at the inaugural meeting of the Grand Prix Riders' Union in Salzburg, Austria on Friday.

Potentially dangerous circuits, the training off trackside marshals and the need for more medical personnel at some venues are all major items on the first agenda of the Professional Riders' Association.

The association was formed during the close season when a small working party of riders headed by the 1978 500cc champion, Kenny Roberts of the United States, formulated a basic set of rules and concepts. When all the competitors gathered in Salzburg, host city for the opening round of the 1980 world championship, this weekend, they will approve these proposals for a united voice and add weight to their campaign for improvement.

Roberts was the rider heavily involved in the abortive attempt to launch the pirate world series in direct opposition to the Grand Prix event sanctioned by the International Motor Cycle Federation (FIM), the sport's governing body.

The FIM closed ranks and prevented the would-be series opening but Roberts has reappraised for a second tilt at the establishment.

Barry Coleman, a director of the world series and not executive officer in the association's administration, said, "The need for a riders' union grew more important as it became apparent that world series could not be launched without a long legal wrangle with the FIM. The problem centred on the right to stage meetings without FIM approval. If we had had more advice available, the outcome might have been very different."

He added, "We expect an attendance of about 100 riders at Salzburg and want them to approve the rules for the world series, comprising one representative from every country involved in Grand Prix racing, plus a small number of riders from other countries, racing at all levels because a united voice just has to be listened to by the people who run the sport."

Warwick

2.15 (11.30) HOGGESS STAKES (2-y-o maidens: £1,092: 5f)

1. Hoggess, P. Follen, 5-10
2. Hoggess, P. Follen, 5-10
3. Hoggess, P. Follen, 5-10
4. Hoggess, P. Follen, 5-10
5. Hoggess, P. Follen, 5-10

2.30 (11.30) NORTH BERWICK STAKES

1. North Berwick, P. Follen, 5-10
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2.30 (11.30) NORTH BERWICK STAKES

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2.30 (11.30) NORTH BERWICK STAKES

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5. North Berwick, P. Follen, 5-10

Over 74% of Times readers purchase wines and spirits for home consumption

THE TIME



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HINA'S PRAGMATIC LEADER

ould have seemed incredible years ago—as our Hongkong correspondent reported in yesterday's paper—that the Chinese Communist Party is preparing to expel those who still to left-wing views. Among eight millions this can mean a fringe element of raving Trotskyists; on the other hand, it means all those followers of the Maoist line who have shaped the great leap forward and more particularly in the cultural revolution, not to mention the continuing years of civil struggle until his death.

reason for the sifting is the conclusion that a of this size is unmanageable. It is known that a half of more of the present membership represents the in-uring and after the cultural tion, so that at its middle er levels the number who advancement thanks to their ism for the Maoism of the and after, rather than of tries, is very large. From reports in the Chinese far too few of them—for yet another swing of the pendulum or from con- have even now not given ull support to the policies pursued.

slow process of ideologi- ing is one part of China's oist transition. There are parts that are more appar- outside observer and measurable. One is the of policy away from the style of mass involvement lites in command", class le, endless campaigns in t of an unsustainable ide- purty—and in its place centration on economic ss without which all hopes, persisting for half y and more, will be und. The other part, directly

linked to the new economic objectives, is to promote men best equipped to advance them. Mr Deng Xiaoping emerged as the commanding figure in all the changes at the third plenum of the party's central committee in December, 1978. Since then the direction of policy has increasingly been his and he has obviously all the new appointments have shown his hand. Not least, significant as signs for the future were the appointments last week of two new vice-premiers: Mr Zhao Ziyang and Mr Wan Li, both of them known to be close to Mr Deng.

That so much has been Mr Deng's doing, and that some of his aides suggest that he is preparing to take a back seat once he is assured that the direction of the country's affairs is in hands that will pursue the policies he has set for China's future, necessarily raises the question that still worries many of the thirty-eight million and many more besides outside the party: is this new regime, with its "revisionist" policies going to last? Or might there be yet another swing to the left that would reverse the obvious swing to the right of the past two years, bringing with it another gruesome era of retribution?

If one looks at the personalities of the four men who have made the new China: Mao Tse-tung, Chou En-lai, Liu Shao-chi and Deng Xiaoping, Mr Deng has shown himself to be the least ideological of the four. Though his outlook has undoubtedly been formed by a lifetime in the party, his main drive is as a man of successful action: above all, a man who has no taste for the woolly jargon that set going the crass barbed of the cultural revolution. This surely makes him the right man to determine China's path in the coming decade. Even a limited knowledge of their history shows the

Chinese people to be essentially pacific, relishing harmony and cooperation rather than struggle, possessed of a strong preference for order against disorder. As a man who has resolutely turned his back on revolutionary turmoil, Mr Deng would certainly win their mass support. Yet with so vast a bureaucracy, those who are enthusiastic in the cultural revolution, while only a tiny part of a politically conformist and otherwise silent population, can yet be several millions.

Such pockets of resentment, and other genuine opponents who find cause to complain of a system that they would like to reject outright, must not be forgotten in seeing the gradual completion of a China reshaped by Mr Deng. After his second rehabilitation in 1977 it was only too easy to posit a confrontation, if not a "power struggle" between Mr Deng and Mr Hua Guofeng who had, visibly and unmistakably, climbed to power thanks to Mr Deng's own eviction. But Mr Deng has avoided any such clash.

He began by correcting the excessive economic plans which were far beyond China's competence. Only then did he turn to the handling of the obstacles that remained, especially the Maoist following still with seats in the party political bureau. They have now all been edged out without disgrace or calamity. They have been replaced either by the more able members of the rehabilitated old guard or by newcomers to the highest rank such as Mr Zhao Ziyang. Mr Zhao was already a spokesman for a mixed economy even before his tour of western Europe last summer. If his present appointment makes him Mr Deng's choice as future Prime Minister, leaving the party leadership to Mr Hua, then indeed the new China will bear Mr Deng's stamp. It should last for some time without disturbance.

Realism on the shop floor

From the Director General, Institute of Directors

Sir, almost 12 months ago Mrs Thatcher's Government took office with the clearest possible mandate to end the imbalance of industrial power in favour of the trade union leadership.

The public demand during this period that union power must be responsibly exercised has been matched by a new realism on the shop floor.

It cannot be predicted how long this mood will hold, but it would be astonishing if the Government's legislative programme failed to take advantage of it in the fullest measure. This is why business leaders look to the present Employment Bill for significant progress: to secret ballots; on review ballots for the closed shop; and to draw back the iron curtain of financial vulnerability behind which trade unions shelter from the economic consequences of irresponsible action.

Businessmen asked to select one of these as highest priority would undoubtedly choose secret ballots. Industrial relations must be conducted on a basis of consent and not coercion. Only compulsory and secret ballots open to trades union members can provide a satisfactory consensual basis.

The Director General of the Engineering Employers' Federation suggests (April 21) that there are "considerable dangers" in such legislation. But he surely cannot quarrel with the principle to open up this avenue of communication between workers and their representatives.

The Institute of Directors has already formulated workable detailed proposals in this regard which form the basis of an amendment to the present Bill in the name of Mr Michael Colvin, MP.

If the amendment submitted by Mr John Browne, MP, is as suggested today, imperfectly drafted, this therefore is capable of speedy remedy. If practical details remain to be agreed, these must not be allowed to restrict progress. Mr Prior should now make absolutely clear the Government's commitment to the principle of improved communication through secret ballots.

WALTER GOLDSMITH, Institute of Directors, 115 Pall Mall, SW1, April 21.

Late-night strikes

From Mr Roland Jack

Sir, London Transport staff understandably wish to protest against the increase in violence on the Underground system. Yet what action could be more conducive to the safety of the travelling of passengers by late-night strikes?

ROLAND JACK, 21 Strand-on-the-Green, Chiswick, W4, April 14.

Teachers' pay

From Mr A. D. Wood

Sir, One could almost hear the sharp intake of breath from the nation when the Clegg report's figures for teachers' pay were announced. The increase, stated in raw figures of percentages, looks very generous and some teachers have hardly endeared themselves to the public by withdrawing their goodwill or demonstrating noisily before the Secretary of State.

However, neither your news items nor your leader yesterday (April 15) adequately stressed that, even when the Clegg recommendations are paid, a teacher's starting pay is still quite shockingly low. If the Clegg recommendations are implemented, a graduate, trained over four years and amongst the top 15 per cent of the population in academic terms, will still receive less than £55 a week take-home pay. There are no "fringe benefits" in teaching, no assisted mortgage, no car allowance, no assistance with expenses to most authorities, no luncheon vouchers; the pay packet is all. Granted there are long holidays but Clegg rightly points out that these are offset by longer working week in term time.

As a headmaster, I am aware that good teachers are leaving the profession, even in the South-west where conditions are good, for no other reason than that their pay is insufficient and the career prospects are too long-term and indefinite to be attractive. Many of those leaving are from physics, mathematics and crafts since the alternative pay structure in industry are very more attractive.

If this Government intends to improve the standard of education in this country and especially in the technical field, then it must offer teachers a better pay structure. A teacher must be paid a salary which reflects his or her training and responsibility. How many industrial workers will be satisfied with a take-home pay packet of £55 a week in 1980?

Yours faithfully, A. D. WOOD, Headmaster, Liskeard School, Liskeard, Cornwall.

More haste

From Mr Colin Wintle

Sir, When Bernard Levin fulfils his promise to make his next journey from Agra to Delhi as a bullock-car passenger (April 17) he will surely delight the ghost of a local physician who wrote to the *Bah Argus* in the eighteenth-century to warn us of the perils of modern high-speed travel.

In the 1780s John Palmer had introduced the mail coach, carrying only a few passengers at a higher fare than charged by the existing slow coaches, and had thereby reduced the time between London and Bath from 31 days to a mere 17 hours. The good doctor deplored such unnatural speed and solemnly warned that if the trend continued we should all die of apoplexy.

Yours faithfully, COLIN WINTLE, 28 Ascot Avenue, Ealing, W5.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The response to Soviet expansion

From Mr Brian Thomas

Sir, Those of us who welcomed Mr. C. J. Ivimey's history when it appeared in 1967 will have been disappointed with Professor Louis Halle's latest reflections (April 10). In judging whether President Carter deserves support over Afghanistan the record of Russian expansion in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries is hardly of much relevance, not only because American, British and French empires were being created at precisely the same time. The Soviet record since 1941 is clearly in a different category, but even here the position is much more complex than Professor Halle would now have us believe.

By the time George Kennan wrote his "long telegram" in February, 1946, which, incidentally unlike Professor Halle, he now regards with "horrid amusement", all Russia had done was to consolidate the position in Eastern Europe offered her by Churchill in his agreement with Stalin of October 9, 1944, and by James Byrnes in his endorsement of a Soviet "Monroe Doctrine" a year later.

Throughout that time the military initiative lay not with Russia but with the West, exemplified by the American monopoly of the atom bomb, by her string of air bases alongside Soviet frontiers of the Henry Wallace complained in his open letter to President Truman of July 23, 1946, by long concentration of "instant armaments" munitions which characterized the Baruch Plan of June 13, 1946, and by the contemporary growth of the "preventive war" school of thought in the United States.

It was because of this that the word "containment" was used, as George Kennan himself explained, in a purely political sense. It does not bear the military interpretation which Professor Halle, and others, have since placed upon it. Military

containment came later, as a result of Stalin's reaction to the Western initiative described above.

It follows that the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan should perhaps be separately considered, comot as it did, as Professor Halle admits, after a relatively long period of stability. As I pointed out in your columns on January 12, it may have been motivated by the coincidence of unrest in the Moslem world, the redeployment of missiles in West Europe, and the continuing hostility of China. But part of the answer surely lies inside Afghanistan itself, where the excesses of the Amin regime threatened a Soviet hold begun in 1953 and consolidated in April, 1978. At that time an American initiative might well have deserved support. It hardly does so now.

Yours faithfully, BRIAN THOMAS, Hunters End, Station Road, Bentley, Hampshire, April 15.

US hostages in Iran

From Canon J. A. Burley

Sir, Mr Cunningham's letter (April 17) suggesting that the US should have retaliated against the Iranian embassy in Washington is ingenious but naive. The Iranians would have shot the Americans, but the Americans would not have shot the Iranians!

His proposal of an emergency conference called by the UN, however, merits serious and urgent consideration.

Yours faithfully, J. A. BURLEY, The Rectory, Little Braxted, Witham, Essex, April 17.

Tibet and the Dalai Lama

From Mr Chris Mullin

Sir, Conditions in Tibet are not as bad as Sir Algernon Rumbold makes out (*The Times*, April 11). Last month the Dalai Lama in India which I reported in *The Guardian* on March 27.

Sir Algernon speaks of a "amine diet" and says the delegation recently sent to Tibet by the Dalai Lama "found food scarce everywhere"; he says that everyone, including grandmothers and little children, "have to work inordinately long hours in the fields and then endure political indoctrination and confession meetings at night".

The delegation has not yet made its report public and so I do not know what source Sir Algernon has for his allegations. However, the following is a verbatim extract from my conversation with the Dalai Lama on the points raised by Sir Algernon: "Since 1975 the general food condition has improved, the

very strong restrictions on movement have also become less, and the political meeting . . . usually every night, now almost no more. In the early 1960s or early 1970s there are many stories of starvation. Now not bad. Situation much improved. . . . As a result of the delegation's visit all these past stories are confirmed and in some cases even worse. I do not want to repeat these things. As I mentioned earlier, now is something changing, some new period".

This is not to say that the Dalai Lama finds the situation in Tibet today satisfactory. Indeed, he made clear that there will have to be many changes before he is prepared to return. It is also fair to say, as the Chinese themselves now admit, some of the conditions described by Sir Algernon did exist in Tibet, particularly during the Cultural Revolution. However, I do not feel there is anything to be gained by exaggerating.

Yours sincerely, CHRIS MULLIN, 206 Brixton Road, SW9.

Deadlock in Cyprus

From Mr Jim Spicer, MP for Dorset, West and MEP for Wessex (Conservative)

Sir, My colleague Tim Eggar (April 18) is, I am afraid, far too optimistic in his assessment of the Cyprus deadlock and its possible solution. In his letter he said there is no reason to suppose that Turkey could not be so accommodating over Cyprus as she has been "in the fundamental political decision to devalue the lira and permit foreign investment at the request of the IMF".

He should think again. The Turkish intervention in Cyprus came 14 years after the setting up of the Cyprus Republic under a constitution carefully designed to give the Turkish Cypriot minority not only individual but communal rights as well. Only three years later, in 1963, all these protections had disappeared and for 11 years the Turkish Cypriots lived in fear for their lives and their property. The bitter-

ness and fear created between 1963 and 1974 will not, in my view, be forgotten. Any final settlement will need to take great account of this fact.

By all means let us work to break the deadlock which now exists in the intercommunal talks but, in doing so, let us be realistic enough to accept that no Turkish Government could long survive an agreement which did not afford full and lasting protection for the Turkish community.

I accept, with Tim Eggar, that the West must bear its share of the blame for the events of 1974. I would ask him and his Friends of Cyprus Committee to also accept that undue pressure on Turkey would not only be counterproductive but might even drive that loyal ally of many years out of Nato.

JIM SPICER, Chairman, British-Turkish Parliamentary Group, House of Commons, April 18.

Coming out of care

From the Reverend C. J. Offer

Sir, Lord Rankin is right to bring to our attention the housing needs of young people leaving care (April 15), but they are not the only group of young people to experience this problem. The pressure on space in the home, the breakdown of family relationships and low incomes all play their part in creating a growing number of young people who find themselves homeless in present day society. This is itself a cause for concern, but when it is combined with our growing awareness of a link between homelessness and crime then concern must give way to action.

Already the Government has given one lead by announcing that spending on the housing needs of special groups will not be cut. If one accepts Lord Rankin's contention that young people fall within this category then there is an excellent opportunity for Housing Associations, such as our own, to direct some of their energies towards providing accommodation for young people, with rents fixed on a non-profit making basis.

The problem comes with those young people who need more than

simply accommodation. For them we need to be thinking in terms of transitional housing, which is not just another home or hostel, but combines a degree of independence with minimal supervision. But because of the staff costs involved accommodation of this kind can only be provided at a reasonable rent if other bodies, whether statutory or voluntary, are prepared to underwrite some of the additional expenditure. In places this is beginning to happen, but there is still a widespread reluctance to recognize the needs of the young homeless.

This problem is not new, but if any real progress is to be made it requires a national initiative to stimulate the different organizations into coming together to help reduce the problem. The opportunities are there, and it would be tragic if they were lost simply because no one will officially admit that a young person who is homeless is vulnerable.

Yours sincerely, CLIFFORD J. OFFER, The Stomham Housing Association Ltd, (Southampton Branch), 45 Portsmouth Road, Southampton, Hampshire.

End of student reveals

From Mr H. C. Gatiss

Sir, Your leader writer of April 16 is correct in noting that several universities have disaffiliated from the National Union of Students because of dissatisfaction with its political outlook, but he still refers to "the student voice", as though the heterogeneous opinions of a million students could be distilled into a cogent and unified viewpoint.

It was partly in protest at such an assumption that, as Secretary to the Triology College Union, I led a campaign which led to our own college disaffiliation: we were concerned that NUS does not confine its attention to specifically student issues; though the political budget may be small, it is still these general political campaigns (and the tactics employed) which have earned the student movement a bad

name. The tangible benefits from our £2,000 subscription were minimal.

I was therefore pleased to read of NUS's commitment to a concentration on student issues: but actions speak louder than words, and Mr Aaronovitch will need to do more than make a conference "delegates" for their appalling behaviour to win back this college. Widespread moderation is necessary—and that includes lobbying the Government (this year's claim for a grant increase of over 30 per cent was both unrealistic and selfish): if Mrs Thatcher is deaf to William Sims, she is likely to be less than sympathetic to Mr Aaronovitch unless he is a great deal more pragmatic than his predecessor. Yours faithfully, H. C. GATISS, Trinity College, Cambridge.

Ensuring the best of hospital care

From the Chairman of the Association of Community Health Councils for England and Wales

Sir, Your report by Arthur Osman (April 15) entitled "Best hospital care for women least in need" highlights an important issue. All too often deprived groups in our society are denied access to medical care as well as a range of physical and social amenities and jobs. To reverse this deprivation and poverty is bound to be expensive but to selectively blunt the worst suffering by positive discrimination in medical care is much more possible.

The Central Birmingham Community Health Council study that you report makes clear the three ways in which current medical practice in Birmingham deprives inner-city patients. First of all the patients are not admitted to the modern teaching unit; second the teaching unit creams off resources and this further deprives the inner city; and finally the next generation of doctors are not trained to even know that the problems of the inner city exist.

The Government is currently asking whether separate consumer representation in the form of Community Health Councils should be retained in the Health Service. It must be abundantly clear that issues but no enterprise in your report would never see the light of day were it not for independent consumer representations. The report concerned makes use of statistics from a variety of sources and required many months to complete.

We could hope that the occasional enlightened community physician might draw attention to such problems but there is no mechanism by which the members of health authorities, not in the future, could present a suitably argued case to their authority even if they suspected that the problem existed.

If our Health Service is to direct its resources at real problems it must have an independent consumer input. It would be foolish to expect the customers to run the business but no enterprise is successful if it has no way of knowing what its customers want. That is the essence of the case for Community Health Councils and the reason why those who care about the future of the Health Service in this country should write to the Department of Health or the Minister and say that Community Health Councils should be retained and given a stronger voice.

Yours faithfully, R. K. GRIFFITHS, The University of Birmingham, Department of Social Medicine, Health Services Research Centre, The Medical School, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

Loving with the mind

From the Reverend Barry Morrison

Sir, In his articles on the ashram of Bhagwan Shree Rajneesh at Poona (April 8 and 10), Bernard Levin enthrals over the rejection of the mind in favour of love. He even claims that this was "the business of Christ".

This is in flat contradiction to the Judeo-Christian tradition. Jews and Christians are commanded to love God with the heart, soul and strength, with heart, soul and strength.

Moreover, the test of love is not just a sense of peace and wellbeing, however wonderful and attractive, but character and service to those in need. I trust your readers have sufficient discernment to prefer the love of Martin Luther King, to that of Rajneesh, especially in the light of these words of his from a recent article in *Yoga Today*: "Remember one thing: work as diligently as possible at becoming more conscious. Forget about character. Character is a by-product for the stupid and the mediocre. Let your whole concern be consciousness".

Yours sincerely, BARRY MORRISON, Chaplain, The Polytechnic of Central London, 104/105 Silver Street, W1, April 16.

Violence of youth

From Mrs M. B. Taylor

Sir, Mr David Green (April 17) calls to task those who make moral judgments on the subject of the violence of youth, which he ascribes to the picaresque of urban existence.

The picturesque countryside of north Oxfordshire is dotted with numerous attractive and prosperous villages and hamlets. As in all rural areas today there is an almost total lack of public transport outside working hours, but most villages have a shop, a pub or two, a village hall, playing fields and a sports and social club. In places there is housing, public and private, is good; yet, litter, vandalism, theft and even violence occur not as isolated instances, but with alarming regularity.

Perhaps Mr Green could make some comment helpful to the troubled inhabitants of these communities?

Yours faithfully, M. B. TAYLOR, Sam's Hill Cottage, 47 North Street, Middle Barton, Oxford, April 17.

Transport of delight

From Mr Alexander Schouvaloff

Sir, Recently I travelled on the Continent by train: on the "Ambrosiano" from Milan to Florence, on the "Aurora" from Syracuse to Rome, on the "Lutetia" from Milan to Paris. Other romantic names for trains are the "Rhinegold" from Amsterdam to Vienna, the "Chopin" from Vienna to Moscow, the "Romulus" from Vienna to Rome.

Instead of our having to travel here on anonymous Inter-City trains, could not British Rail entice us on to the "Brunel" to Bristol, the "Beates" to Liverpool, the "Barbirolli" to Manchester, and others?

Yours faithfully, ALEXANDER SCHOUVALOFF, 59 Ladbroke Grove, SE15, April 17.

TERRORISM OF THE STATE

important point about the on Argentina by the Inter-american Commission on Human is not so much its appalling though they are, been known for some time tually the military govern- set about its campaign terrorism, so that the t of killings, torture, ons and "disappearances" he past few years serves as confirmation of earlier t. The new element is the at the account is given by acted inter-American insti- an arm of the Organiz- American States, and that ased on an extraordinarily in inquiry, conducted in ill glare of publicity in ina. When the commission Argentina last September ry out its investigations it ed more than 12,000 com- of disappearances at the of the authorities, people d up in the streets to give ce, and apart from meet- with the authorities its ers were able to go into ions and talk to opponents regime.

The commission was also attacked by government supporters, who accused it of ignoring the reasons for the anti-terrorist campaign, which were the power and ruthlessness of the terrorist movements. Even if there had been violations of human rights, it was argued, they were justified by the need to suppress terrorism. In its public reply to the commission's report, the government has taken a similar line, accusing it of being one-sided. But the commission has rightly taken the view that there is a fundamental difference between violence by private groups and officially condoned violence by government agents; and that its business is to look into official misdeeds. It finds that though there was a need to combat terrorism, the military government's response after it took over in 1976 led to "numerous and serious" violations of human rights. It is impossible to know how many people may have disappeared after being abducted, it comments, since it could be anything between 5,500 and 20,000.

Argentina will now have to face criticism from other mem-

bers of the OAS when the organization's general assembly meets later this year. More important, however, is how the government responds in its internal policies. As the report notes, there has been a considerable reduction in the number of rights violations since last October, and there are grounds for hoping that the situation may improve further. By agreeing to admit the commission last year, the government lifted a veil of silence from the human rights issue and made it a legitimate subject of public discussion. But any decision of this sort, apparently taken by the moderate members of the armed forces, is always fiercely challenged within the regime by the hardliners, and in view of the past record of the government as a whole it is hard to be confident of the outcome. What can be said for certain is that the Argentine military government has a great deal to answer for, and a large number of people to account to. It is not just a matter of ending the abuses but, as the commission recommends, of investigating and punishing those that have taken place in the past.

A salute

Mrs A. L. Martin was sorry to see that Hugh Henry-Massingberd's obituary notice in his obituary (April 17) of a new book the late Prince Henry, Duke of Gloucester, chose to give him own writing by playing down achievements of a very fine and gentleman.

during the summer of 1935. I remember walking with my father, then a Brigadier and the holder of the DSO and MC from the First World War, who was in civilian dress, when a very handsome young officer in uniform mounted on horseback, his hat nearly to the father doffed the salutation, "Good morning, Sir". "Since when", I morning, Sir. "Since when", I asked slightly annoyed, "have you asked a mere major as 'Sir'?"

"But that", my father replied, "was the Duke of Gloucester". Later when I heard the Prince discussed at Balls, or in after-dinner conversation, it was only with respect and admiration, and we were the people who knew best.

Yours truly, ANNE L. MARTIN, 60 Marygate, York, April 18.

THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

Ingredients in
Japanese
steel makers'
success, page 21

Stock markets
FT Index 441.1, down 1.6
FT Gilts 67.0, up 0.32

Sterling
\$2.2330, up 1.3 cents
Index 73.2, up 0.2

Dollar
Index 88.7, up 0.2

Gold
\$497.50, down \$15

Money
3 mth sterling 174-175
3 mth Euro-S 161-174

IN BRIEF

Indicators confirm slide into recession

Official indicators of cyclical trends in the economy fell on Monday. The Central Statistical Office published the index for February and they confirmed the view that the economy is sliding into recession.

The index, which is supposed to foreshadow changes in the economy by a year, the leading index, fell last month for the tenth month in succession. It now stands 11.1 per cent below its level in May.

Shorter-leading indicators, which are more sensitive to changes in the economy, fell in January and February, while the coincident index, which is supposed to follow economic activity by several months, fell by 1.1 per cent between January and February. It has now fallen for the tenth month in succession.

Japanese venture

Royce and Japanese Engines, a 50-50 joint venture, formed to develop a new engine, the RJ500, for aircraft with between 1,150 and 1,500 hp, was announced at a meeting in Derby. Royce was elected chairman.

Wing needs rise

Net borrowing requirements of industrial and commercial companies went up from £1.5 billion in 1978 to £2.34 billion in 1979, according to figures published yesterday by the Statistical Office.

Inquiry

into the affairs of the department of stock exchange, headed by Sir John Heddervick, is expected to be completed by the end of 1981. The inquiry followed a year-long investigation by the Stock Exchange.

000 orders

Shell Engineering, part of the Shell group, has secured orders worth about £500,000 for a new offshore platform for the oil company's operations in the North Sea.

Unions pay agreed

A deal giving rises of up to 4.7 per cent to 47,000 pottery workers in Trent, it was agreed yesterday by the members of the Ceramic Trades Union in a ballot.

Reserves limit

Gold reserves amounting to \$8 billion will run out in 40 years if no new tin is found, Mr Paul Leong Seong, the Malaysian industry minister, said yesterday. Current world consumption is 125,000 tons.

Locked out

A hundred manual workers at a rise of £2.5 a week of Ipswich's largest engineering companies, Ransomes & Rapier, were locked out yesterday for an overtime refusal to move equipment.

British National Oil Corporation records profit of £75m for 1979

The four-year-old British National Oil Corporation made its first profit of £75m last year. Set up by Mr Eric Varley when he was Secretary of State for Energy to give the state a direct share in offshore oil, the corporation in 1979 still needed to borrow a net £82m from the Government to finance its development.

But since last autumn, the BNOC has been making a net contribution to the Exchequer. By June 1981, it will have paid off £400m (£181m) of the £825m (£373.3m) raised from a consortium of United States and United Kingdom banks.

By the end of the same year, cashflow will have been sufficient to repay all the £451m taken so far from the United Kingdom Government through the national oil account set up to finance its activities.

The Government has said it intends to invite private capital into the offshore interests of the BNOC. According to the annual report published today, the corporation's share of recoverable offshore reserves stood at 800 million barrels.

Legislation is expected to be introduced in the next session which would realise at least £700m if shares equal to a third of the North Sea assets were sold.

In his annual report, Mr Ronald Udger, chairman of the corporation, appealed to the Government to introduce private capital in a way which "retains the capacity of the corporation to serve the national interest and to avoid the danger of total upheaval every time Government changes".

Dr David Owen, the Opposition spokesman on energy, has threatened to renationalise any sale of shares in the BNOC.

Mr Udger said yesterday: "I am concerned that anything that is done is done so that BNOC does not become a political football".

Mr Udger stressed the success of BNOC last year. It had cleared a profit of £75m, a bill set by the government in 1978. It had drilled more exploration wells than any other operator in the North Sea and had brought oil to the United Kingdom during the world shortage caused by the Iranian curbs which would otherwise have gone elsewhere.

Exploration expenditure which rose 40 per cent to £32m last year, is to go up another 25 per cent to £40m this year. Capital expenditure in total is to run between £250m and £350m over the next few years.

GM Sub Corporation, the Grand Metropolitan subsidiary involved in the bid, is registered in Delaware, and Liggett also has interests in the state. Under Delaware company law, a bidder has to wait 20 days after announcing his intention to bid before the offer can be officially launched.

But federal law, administered by the Securities and Exchange Commission in Washington, has directly conflicting requirements. Rules adopted by the commission last December after the passage of the Williams Act in Congress require the bidder to make his offer no more than five days after announcing it.

So in complying with federal law, Grand Metropolitan inevitably ran foul of the rules in Delaware.

The bid will go into limbo for five days until a hearing on the injunction scheduled for next Friday morning in Wilmington, at which the judge will decide whether to force the British company to comply with the 20-day waiting period.

Asked if complying with Delaware law would bring Grand Metropolitan into conflict with the SEC, a member of the tender offer department said that it was the SEC's position that federal law took precedence, but that in this case because the offer had been officially launched there should be no problem.

It may mean however that Grand Metropolitan has to extend its offer for a longer period than originally intended.

Grand Metropolitan's lawyers in New York had no comment on this latest development, but a spokesman pointed out that the company last week successfully overcame similar conflicts with state law in New Jersey and North Carolina.

A joint statement said that, although product development was specifically excluded from the agreement, it was hoped that all the companies' products would benefit, particularly in energy conservation, reliability, safety and environmental protection.

BL's contribution to the research will be organized by the company's advanced engineering group, BL Technology, of Kingston, Warwickshire.

The agreement does not envisage the development of common products, such as vehicle components. It is also stressed that the six companies will continue to compete against each other.

The move is interpreted in the motor industry as an attempt by European companies to reduce costs and to become more efficient in the face of increasing competition from the American multinationals, Ford and General Motors, and the Japanese.

A study by Eurufinance, a Paris-based research organization, predicted that Europe could become a net importer of cars as early as 1983. It also predicted a reemergence of protectionism.

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Bank strike called off after parity settlement

By David Felton
Labour Reporter

The pay dispute which has seriously disrupted banking operations throughout the country was last night called off after a settlement was reached on the pay of the 68 messengers employed by National Westminster Bank.

After day-long talks in London, the Banking, Insurance and Finance Union instructed its members on strike to return to work immediately. The union estimated that yesterday more than 5,000 messengers and engineers were on strike and said that since the strike began last Tuesday a backlog of 10 million cheques had built up at NatWest.

The union called the strike after NatWest refused to give messengers under the age of 30 pay parity with unskilled maintenance staff. BIFU asked that a minimum salary of £3,750 should be awarded to all messengers over 21, and in yesterday's negotiations the bank agreed to the union demand that payments are being staged over two years.

The bank had been reluctant to concede the parity claim because it feared it would have an effect on other age-related pay scales and influence the pay of thousands of other bank employees.

Mr Robert Johnson, one of BIFU's London organisers, said last night: "This was certainly a great victory for the union which has matured and come of age today".

BIFU members were not instructed to strike in support of the messengers, but received union backing if they did stop work. All five major clearing banks were affected by the strike and the union said that the Access credit card computer centre at Southend had been stopped when union members walked out.

Among other computer centres out of action were the Lloyds and NatWest centres in London. The union mounted a picket outside the Bank of England to prevent bullion being moved. Bank cash centres, which issue money to branches, were also hit in several parts of the country.

With messengers on strike and drivers and clerical staff, who are members of the Transport and General Workers Union, refusing to cross BIFU picket lines, cheques could not be cleared. It will take some time to deal with the backlog of cheques waiting for transmission.

The union is in the middle of annual pay negotiations for clerical employees in the banks, and the employers believed that the messengers' dispute was influencing these negotiations.

The agreement, announced yesterday, will be submitted for approval, shortly under the European Community's monopoly legislation and a joint research committee has been formed to coordinate and allocate research programmes.

Specialists from six companies are already discussing likely areas for research, such as combustion, heat transfer, aerodynamics, the properties of new materials and quality control.

The programmes will cover basic technology only. The agreement does not envisage the development of common products, such as vehicle components. It is also stressed that the six companies will continue to compete against each other.

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EEC concerned that American reluctance to contribute may endanger substitution account

From Peter Norman
Luxembourg, April 21

European monetary authorities are becoming increasingly concerned that the United States is not prepared to make a sufficient contribution to get the planned substitution account at the International Monetary Fund off the ground.

Speaking after a meeting of EEC finance ministers today, Signor Filippo Pandolfi, the Italian treasury minister and chairman of the IMF's interim committee, said that the issue of the United States carrying an appropriate burden in the substitution account was one of the key points of the scheme, to be resolved at the interim committee meeting in Hamburg later this week.

Signor Pandolfi disclosed that the finance ministers had agreed at an informal meeting in Sicily over the weekend that the European Community must now play a more active role in recycling the surplus wealth of the oil-producing nations.

The substitution account, the main point for discussion at this week's Hamburg meeting, is intended to bring the world a little closer to a reform of the international monetary system.

It is intended to enable countries with huge dollar reserves, such as the oil states, to diversify in a methodical and orderly manner by exchanging dollars for assets denominated in Special Drawing Rights (SDR).

The idea has several attractions. While bypassing the volatile foreign exchange markets, it could lead partly to a consolidation of dollar reserves and could ease the pressure felt by countries such as West Germany, which in recent years have seen their currencies assume reserve currency status in a haphazard fashion.

Signor Pandolfi said the main problem is that someone, somewhere must carry the exchange rate risk of converting dollars into an SDR asset comprising a basket of currencies. The fear in Europe is that the United States wants this risk covered entirely by the gold holdings of the IMF.

It is understood that the ministers, in agreeing a statement to be issued by Signor Pandolfi in Hamburg, concluded that the substitution account would have to be backed up by a contribution from the United States as well as IMF gold.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, said after the meeting that the ministers had come to no precise conclusion on what the Americans should contribute, but that it was clear that a substitution account without United States participation would not work.

The agreement, announced yesterday, will be submitted for approval, shortly under the European Community's monopoly legislation and a joint research committee has been formed to coordinate and allocate research programmes.

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Signor Filippo Pandolfi: active role for Europe



Sir Geoffrey Howe: American participation essential

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West German delegation sources were suggesting that the IMF might put up 30 million ounces of gold, worth at present around \$15,000m (about £6,700m) to cover the risks in the account.

Such suggestions beg questions as to the United States contribution and the eventual size of the account. The West Germans were suggesting an initial account of \$20,000m compared with IMF proposals for a \$50,000m account and the entire world dollar reserves of around \$192,000m.

The substitution account might therefore appear to be a relatively small scale response to the problem of the world's excess dollar reserves.

But Signor Pandolfi stressed that it could bring much wider benefits by constituting a first step towards the creation of a new monetary system and by introducing stability and reducing turbulence on world currency markets.

The substitution account is the only subject for discussion in Hamburg. The proposals are being flanked by a package of measures to help the position of the less developed countries, which have expressed reservations over the proposed use of IMF gold to guarantee a scheme that will benefit the rich countries with excess dollar holdings.

Signor Pandolfi said the meeting will also have to discuss how to implement the proposals, which have expressed reservations over the proposed use of IMF gold to guarantee a scheme that will benefit the rich countries with excess dollar holdings.

Although the substitution account is not intended as a recycling instrument, the possibility that the United States might torpedo the scheme by failing to give it financial backing appears to have guided the EEC ministers' thoughts towards the recycling issue.

At the informal meeting in Sicily, Signor Pandolfi was reported to have invited his colleagues to think over the implications of Europe possibly paying for its oil in national currencies, a mixture of currencies or the European currency unit.

Another idea put forward was that the Opec states should pay the Europeans to carry out development work in the Third World.

Signor Pandolfi emphasized today that the ministers did not discuss specific recycling methods. But statements have been seen in train and the issue will clearly be followed up with proposals being presented at one of the European summit meetings scheduled for later this year.

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Record profits of £386m by Ford show 60 pc increase on the year

By Andrew Goodrick-Clarke
Financial Editor

Ford maintained its reputation as the only highly profitable mass car manufacturer in Britain last year with a profit of £386m. This was nearly 60 per cent higher than in 1978 and is the second year running that Ford has achieved record figures.

One factor was a dramatic improvement in the number of days lost through disputes. Against an average of 31,000 days lost during the four years to 1978, Ford lost only 1,000 days during 1979.

This obviously led to an improvement in productivity. Measured by the number of units produced per employee, Ford pushed up the figure to 10.4 units during 1979, against 8.6 units in the previous year. By comparison, each BL worker produced 3.9 units last year.

On the other hand, Ford is a substantial importer, particularly of cars. Last year, partly because of a strike in the previous year, which caused a backlog of imports, 248,550 of the 485,559 cars built by Ford were imported.

Ford's profits (which would be reduced to £293m under current cost accounting) were achieved on record sales, 35 per cent higher at £3,193m, the first time the company has topped the £3,000m mark. This in turn reflected record unit sales of 834,000, against a previous peak of 712,00



Christies Year

Increased worldwide sales advances pre-tax profits to record £6.2 million

Results for the year ended 31st December, 1979

	1979 £'000	1978 £'000
Turnover	24,848	30,103
Profit before taxation	6,201	5,829
Taxation	3,033	2,674
	3,168	2,955
Attributable to minority shareholders	(38)	(24)
Profit after taxation and before extraordinary items	3,129	2,931
Extraordinary items	-	(78)
Profit after taxation and extraordinary items	3,129	2,853
Dividends	1,228	928
Retained profit	1,900	1,925
Earnings per share	15.28p	14.32p
Analysis of Sales		
Total worldwide sales	125,682	98,922
Overseas sales	52,861	36,947
U.K. sales	72,801	61,975
Overseas		
Holland	2,045	1,851
Italy	2,385	1,970
Switzerland	16,593	13,199
U.S.A.	31,783	19,865
Australia	65	262

"The progress of the Group's activities has been maintained during 1979 resulting in auction sale totals of £126 million compared with £99 million in 1978. The plans to increase our sales capacity are now coming to fruition and our principle saleroom in New York goes from strength to strength.

The expansion undertaken during the past three years will be consolidated during 1980 with the object of restoring margins to their former high level. The prospects for the first half-year are good with important sales planned in all our major salerooms."

Christies International Limited

J.A. Floyd, Chairman.

Please send me a copy of your Report and Accounts for 1979.

Name

Address

Committee rejects compulsory registration of tourist accommodation

Official hotel list plan 'too costly'

By Derek Harris
Commercial Editor

Compulsory registration of tourist accommodation, including all hotels, has been dropped as an option for at least three years by Britain's tourist organizations. Instead present voluntary registration systems will continue, with tourist boards working together towards a consistent classification system for the whole of Britain.

This follows a report yesterday by a consultative committee, chaired by Mr John Beavis of Strathclyde University, which concluded that the time was not ripe for a statutory registration system to be introduced. The case for statutory registration was "not proven", the Beavis committee decided.

The decision is a blow for the Scottish and Welsh Tourist Boards, which have supported the idea of compulsory registration, as the surest way of pro-

viding the public with the fullest information about tourist accommodation.

The Welsh board backed the idea because of its unhappy experiences with a voluntary system which the board began more than ten years ago. Less than 50 per cent of establishments in Wales have consistently offered details for the board's register, which appears in various publications.

Last year there was only a 40 per cent response out of a total of around 12,000 establishments. To be accepted for the register means a hotel or other establishment offering accommodation has to abide by various minimum standards which are set according to the type of accommodation, ranging from top class hotels to farmhouses.

The English Tourist Board, on the other hand, has supported the idea of voluntary registration which has also been the pre-

ferred option of the British Tourist Authority. The authority commented: "We feel the present scheme is working quite well."

The main objection to a compulsory scheme is the cost of getting it started. It had been feared that a disproportionate number of administrative staff would be needed to cope with the volume of work involved.

The Beavis committee pointed out that a statutory system of registration ought to include adequate checks on standards so as to ensure consumer protection. This would add to the administrative costs.

But the committee did point out that "a significant and increasing number of major tourist countries" have brought in some form of compulsory registration and that statutory registration is well established and operating successfully in the United Kingdom in

Jersey, Northern Ireland and the Isle of Man.

Finding a compulsory system would not be easy. Government officials are unlikely to be forth coming and if registration fees were set to cover the costs it would probably mean a heavy imposition on the trade initially.

The tourist boards should develop the voluntary system the Beavis report urged. The need for a consistent basis for registration was also emphasised by the committee, with a review of the system after three to five years.

The boards were also urged to develop a compensation scheme under which hotels and other establishments which met particularly high standards, would earn a special mention in published lists.

A statistical survey to establish what tourist accommodation exists in Britain should be considered by the Government.

UK electronics industry accused of being too scared to tackle Japanese

By Edward Townsend

Britain's electronics industry came under attack yesterday from leaders of the nation's machine tool manufacturers for failing to supply up-to-date control systems and for being "scared" of Japanese competition.

Speaking at a preview in Birmingham of Mach 80, the largest international machine tool exhibition to be staged in the United Kingdom, Mr John Halbert, president of the Machine Tool Trades Association, said that Britain lacked the "electronic infrastructure" to allow machine tool makers to combat foreign competition.

Too many machine tool manufacturers were doing work on electronics that they ought to be able to buy "off the shelf", he said.

Mr Halbert's comments followed a recent report from the machine tool economic development committee, which said it would welcome the entry into the market of "a major United Kingdom electronics manufac-

turer with the strength to look to next generation equipments and market them worldwide".

Predominant features of the exhibition, being staged at the National Exhibition Centre and displaying products from more than 40 countries, are numerical and computer-controlled machines. Many are manufactured in the United Kingdom, but most are equipped with electronic control systems from France, Japan, General Electric and Allen-Bradley of the United States, or Siemens from Germany.

Mr Halbert said: "We in this country were first in the electronics field, but for too long this has been treated as a boffin's paradise."

"The electronics industry has got the resources but it is so scared that the Japanese are ahead."

There was a need for a concerted and joint approach by the major machine tool companies to the General Electric Company and perhaps Racal to encourage development of new

systems which would leapfrog the foreign competition.

The competitiveness of the British industry was hampered severely by the fact that the price of electronics from Japan was up to 40 per cent higher than that paid by Japanese machine tool manufacturers.

"Too many of our top industrialists are becoming merchant bankers rather than investing in new products", he said. "Some small companies are beginning to show the way and I hope that the giants will follow."

The 11-day exhibition, which is to be opened today by Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Trade, features the products of 1,386 companies, including 354 from the United Kingdom, 276 from West Germany, 152 from Italy, 124 from the United States, and 50 from Japan.

Equipment on show is valued at more than £100m. Trade delegations are expected from France, Spain, Norway, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, East Germany, South Africa, India, Korea, China and Japan.

Midlands' support for BL is growing

By Clifford Webb
Midlands Industrial Correspondent

The Prime Minister, on his first-hand news of the growing support in the Midlands for the stubborn fight being put up by Sir Michael Edwards, BL chairman, to save the state-owned motor manufacturer.

Mr J. L. Brown, president of Birmingham Chamber of Industry and Commerce, told Mr Edwards: "Despite all the problems of the moment, in a sense in every level of management and in a strong resolve to see things through, and a strong enthusiasm for the potential of the new BL models in the pipeline."

He said Midlands support for BL involved a wide spectrum of local life. It included not only the large motor companies and the small suppliers and processors who could be three or four "removes" from BL, but also the man in the street.

Support was also shown by the fact that BL had a 30 per cent share of the car market in the West Midlands compared with around 20 per cent in other parts of the country.

Mr Brown urged the 1,000 businessmen attending the chamber's annual banquet to boost BL's regional sales further. They should ensure that their companies tried to open up a foreign competitor from the eastern European and Middle East producers, as well as from the United States, where producers had an artificial competitive advantage.

However, the Shell report adds that: "It is quite possible that in the 1980s the spotlight may shift from the oil-exporting countries in the Middle East to South East Asia."

"It is significant that among the most successful new producers of recent years have been Taiwan and South Korea, which have no feedstock advantage but do have ready and rapidly developing local markets."

"The petrochemical industry is also developing in Singapore. The import of oil from these countries on finished products markets may also increase."

He reported a "hint of silver lining" to offset a clouded economic outlook by of chamber's latest survey. Three out of four companies expected to hold or increase their labour force during the next three months.

Shell gives warning of shift in markets

By John Huxley

Petrochemical industries in western Europe face a "race against time" to restructure production during the 1980s, according to market forecasts from the Royal Dutch/Shell Group.

They suggest that western European producers will be left with a smaller share of world markets at the end of a decade which will bring a new challenge from manufacturers in South East Asia.

Shell's analysts say restructuring will produce changes in employment—both as a result of job-cutting and relocation of plant—which should be made easier by government assistance.

The report, produced for the group's subsidiary companies, gives a warning that the process of adjustment will prove doubly difficult because it must be done quickly and against a background of growing competition.

At present world petrochemical production is shared among western Europe (30 per cent by value); North America (25); centrally-planned economies (25); Japan (10); and the

rest of the world with 10 per cent or less.

Western Europe's share would be reduced because of its lower industrial growth compared with other areas, higher costs of feedstocks and the attempts by other economies to build up their own petrochemical industries.

There would be competition from the eastern European and Middle East producers, as well as from the United States, where producers had an artificial competitive advantage.

However, the Shell report adds that: "It is quite possible that in the 1980s the spotlight may shift from the oil-exporting countries in the Middle East to South East Asia."

"It is significant that among the most successful new producers of recent years have been Taiwan and South Korea, which have no feedstock advantage but do have ready and rapidly developing local markets."

"The petrochemical industry is also developing in Singapore. The import of oil from these countries on finished products markets may also increase."

Call to curb one-way trade in cars

By Peter Waymark

Stronger action by Britain and the European Community against the Japanese and east European motor industries' one-way trading policies was urged last night by Sir Barrie Heath, president of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders.

He said that Japan and eastern Europe had been helped in building substantial industries by a lack of competition from imported cars on their home markets. Other countries were doing the same.

"Europe and other genuine free trade nations must be aware of the threat to their markets and manufacturing industries from imports from such countries. In a period of slack in world car sales, however, short, countries like Italy and Britain and their EEC partners have a duty to seek ways to protect their own industries and employees from unbalanced competition."

Sir Barrie, speaking at a British motor industry reception in Turin, called for continuing pressure to open up all overseas markets. Vigilance was necessary to ensure that products from other countries were not allowed to come on to our markets at unrealistically low prices.

"The occasional token purchase of European components or technology, accompanied by a public relations fanfare, is no compensation for the flood of complete vehicles from behind the closed doors of the one-way trade nations."

Queen's awards

Seven companies were not included in yesterday's published list of those which have won a Queen's award for export achievement. They are Rank Xerox, Kevcochem, Rediffon Simulation, Rediffon Conversion, Reynolds Medical, Stewart Ross and Company and Round Oak Steelworks.

Two heads are better than one...

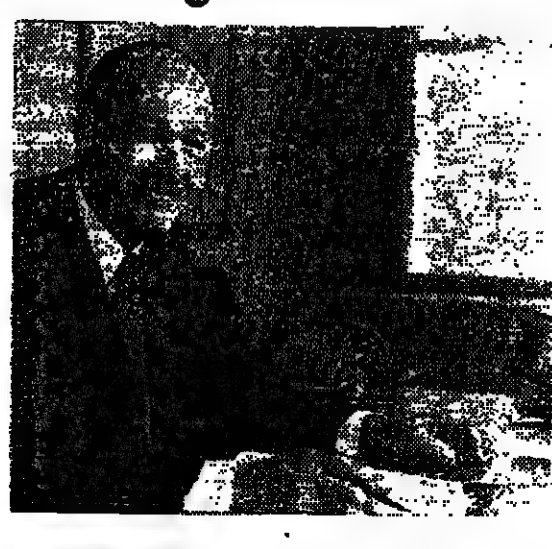
IT'S not often that a split decision wins, as they say in the boxing business. But our business is different. Both sides can still be on the winning side.

Feeds and seeds has been one of the most-used labels tied to us at Bibby, but we're the largest maker of sterile papers for hospitals and textile printing. We're also the largest producer of special purpose papers for use in carpet underlay. Then we have our edible oils, farming and turkey businesses. They're big too.

Because all businesses tend to be swings and roundabouts, we thought two years ago that, in the British economic climate, two heads would be better than one. So we split the company into two. Industrial and Agricultural. Both go their separate

ways with strong management teams, but lean on each other for support. Together they're a formidable team. So, although the industrial group had a tough time of it in 1979, what with road haulage and engineering strikes, the team effort produced sales of more than £188 million. For the fifth year running our pre-tax profit was a record — £9,705,000 compared with £8,400,000 in 1978 and a good deal better than the market was expecting. This is a rise of 15.5 per cent and allows us to recommend that a final dividend of 6.25p for the year should be paid. A rise of 91 per cent on last time and covered 5.23 times.

...which is why we stay ahead



CHAIRMAN, LESLIE YOUNG, REPORTS ON THE YEAR ENDED 29 DECEMBER 1979:

"During the year the equity capital was restructured, involving a share split and a bonus issue of shares. Shares are now in units of 50p."

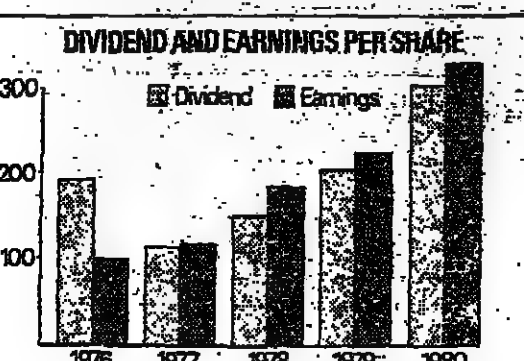
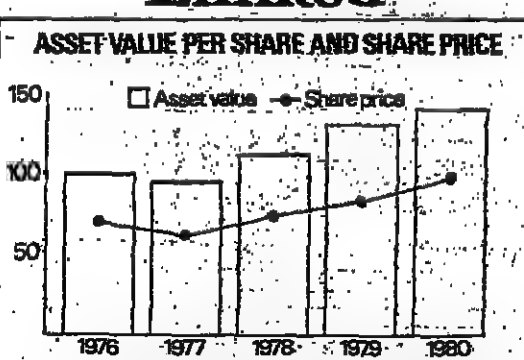
"The Agricultural Group had an excellent year with improved efficiency and a better demand for animal feed. The Industrial Group had a harder time coping with the drivers' strike in January and the engineers' strike in August."

"But this year has started without the disruption of 1979 and the results in our management accounts are in line with our budget. I am confident about the outcome for the year."

"May I extend to all shareholders a warm welcome to the Annual General Meeting at the Adelphi Hotel in Liverpool on Thursday, 15 May, at 12.00 noon, when I hope to have the pleasure of meeting as many of you as possible."

Copies of the report and accounts may be obtained from The Secretary, J. Bibby & Sons Limited, Richmond House, 1 Rumford Place, Liverpool L3 9QQ.

The Mercantile Investment Trust Limited



	1980	1979	% change
Assets per share:			
prior charges at redemption:	62½p	58½p	+8%
prior charges at market:	66½p	62½p	+7%
Earnings per share:	2.76p	1.89p	+46%
Dividends per share:	2.52p	1.70p	+48%

Copies of the Report and Accounts may be obtained from the Company at Bucklebury House, 11 Walbrook, London, EC4N 3EP. The Annual General Meeting will be held at The Chartered Insurance Institute, 20 Aldermanbury, London EC2N 7HY, on Tuesday, 22nd April at 12 noon.

Coal conference will look to the future with confidence

April 21.—Forecasts of coal production will be the focus of the first meeting of the International Coal Industry Advisory Board (CIAB) to be held in Paris this week. The purpose of the meeting, which will be held on Tuesday and Friday under the auspices of the International Energy Agency (IEA), is to provide a forum for the exchange of views on coal production and consumption, and to discuss the need for co-ordination of coal production and consumption in the light of the world's energy needs.

Mr. Ulf Lantzke, executive director of the IEA, said that the world's coal production was expected to rise from 1.2 billion tonnes in 1978 to 1.5 billion tonnes in 1980. He said that the world's coal consumption was expected to rise from 1.1 billion tonnes in 1978 to 1.4 billion tonnes in 1980. He said that the world's coal production and consumption were expected to be in balance by 1980.

Mr. Lantzke emphasized the need for co-operation between coal producers and consumers. He said that the world's coal production and consumption were expected to be in balance by 1980. He said that the world's coal production and consumption were expected to be in balance by 1980. He said that the world's coal production and consumption were expected to be in balance by 1980.

markets Tiddle at risk

Luxley, that British could lose opportunity in orders in lucrative markets because of failure to pay taxes on his company's profits. Mr. Cecil Parkinson, Minister of State for Trade, is speaking on his visit to the Arab Emirates and where he was accompanied by a group of British businessmen. Parkinson said that the British had a strong presence in the Arab Emirates and that the British had a strong presence in the Arab Emirates. Parkinson said that the British had a strong presence in the Arab Emirates and that the British had a strong presence in the Arab Emirates.

Ex-Haw Par chairman in court appeal

Singapore, April 21.—British businessman, Mr. Richard Tarling, today began new court proceedings in an attempt to clear his name over his conviction for company law offences. Mr. Tarling appeared in the Court of Appeal on Monday after he was freed from Changi Prison, where he was sent last November by Singapore High Court. Although on bail, he had agreed to serve the six-month sentence to speed the appeal process, and won a two-month remission for good behaviour.

A commitment to seek profitable growth worldwide

Extracts from Mr. Daniel Meinertzhagen's Statement.

The Annual General Meeting of Royal Insurance Company Limited will be held in Liverpool on 14th May, 1980.

1979 Results

The total profit before taxation for 1979 fell by £21.5m to £131.5m reflecting a marked downturn in the underwriting result for the year which was a loss of £16.5m compared with a profit of £25.4m in 1978. A contributory factor to the turnaround was the abnormally high level of weather losses. We estimate that these exceeded even the relatively heavy weather losses of 1978 by some £15m, the major part of the increase coming from the United States, United Kingdom and Caribbean.

Competition has remained strong—in some areas it might appear irrational—and we have continued to maintain our policy of resistance to excessive rate cutting. Whilst we are fully aware that this policy has led to some restraint on the rate of increase in our premium income in particular areas and classes of business, we nevertheless firmly intend to maintain our position overall as a leading international company by active development of business wherever we see prospects for profitable growth.

In contrast to the underwriting deterioration, which was not peculiar to our company but affected most of the major insurance markets in the world, we secured a satisfactory growth in investment income from £120.7m to £133.0m, an underlying increase of 18.3% after excluding the effect of exchange rate movements. This, together with good increases in the contributions from long term insurance and from associated companies, produced a not unreasonable profit before tax of £131.5m.

Dividend Recommendation

A final dividend of 13.25p per 25p unit of stock is being recommended, making a total for the year of 21.5p representing an increase of 14.5%. As our record shows we are a company which has a progressive dividend policy. Our ability to pursue this policy must, however, be consistent with the need to maintain a sufficient level of capital and free reserves to support a growing business and this means retaining a substantial proportion of our profits in the company. In 1979 the overall result was such that we were able not only to maintain our dividend policy but also to transfer £48.6m to reserves.

Exchange Control

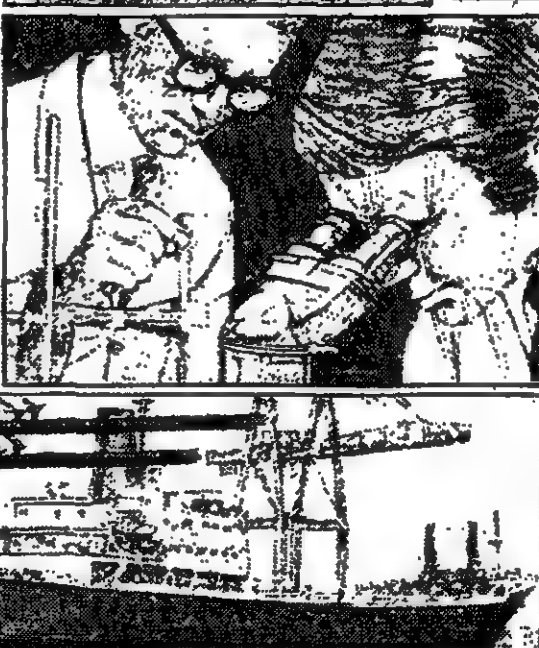
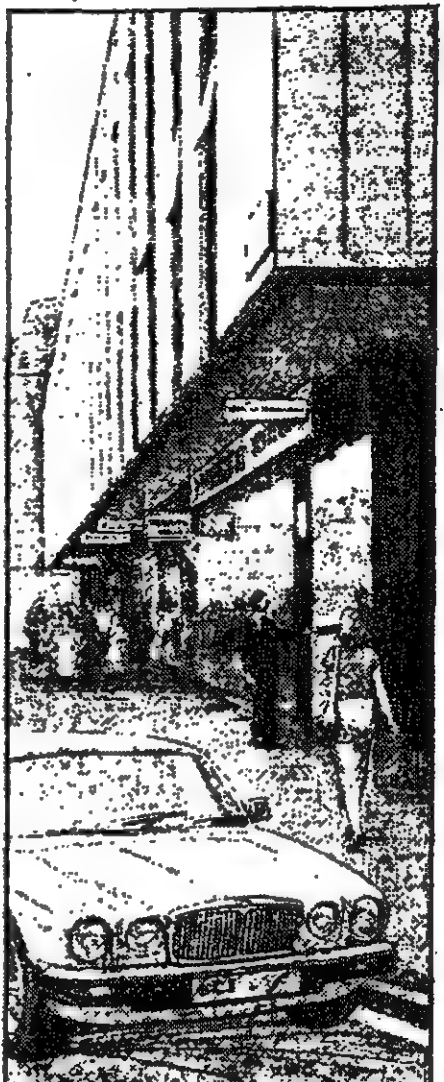
Whilst the exchange control authorities in the United Kingdom have always been most understanding towards the needs of insurance companies because of the valuable contribution they make to the United Kingdom balance of payments, I welcome the total abolition of the regulations. This has enabled us to repay some of the foreign borrowings which, under those regulations, we made for the purpose of expanding in overseas markets and which, otherwise, we would not necessarily have made. More importantly perhaps, we shall have a greater degree of flexibility and fewer inhibitions when considering our worldwide planning in future.

Life Business

The life fund will be valued annually from 1980 instead of triennially. To pave the way for this change we carried out a transitional valuation covering two years 1978 and 1979. The change to an annual basis will give both our policyholders and stockholders the benefit of the most up-to-date valuation and declaration of surplus from our increasingly important life operation. We strongly support the continuing practice of successive Governments of allowing policyholders to receive tax relief on those life assurance policies that are maintained in force for a reasonable number of years and which are designed to provide life assurance protection and long term savings.

The Changing Environment

At the start of a new decade it is appropriate to reflect on the 1970's. For Royal Insurance, and the insurance industry as a whole, it has been an era of tremendous change. On the political front we have suffered from nationalisation



Summary of Consolidated Results

	1979 £m	1978 £m
General Insurance Premiums Written	1,225.1	1,220.1
Earnings		
General Insurance Underwriting Result	-16.5	25.4
Investment Income on Stockholders' and General Insurance Funds	133.0	120.7
Stockholders' Long-term Insurance Profits	7.7	4.4
Share of Associated Companies' Profits	7.3	2.5
Profit before taxation	131.5	153.0
UK and Overseas Taxation	56.8	64.5
	74.7	88.5
Balance of Stockholders' Long-term Insurance Profits 1975/78	7.2	—
Minority Interests	81.9	88.5
Net Profit attributable to the Company (per 25p unit of stock)	0.9 (53.9p)	0.3 (18.9p)
Appropriations		
Dividends		
Supplementary for previous year	—	0.2
Interim	12.4	10.9
Proposed Final	20.0	17.3
	32.4	28.2
Total (per 25p unit of stock)	32.4 (21.5p)	28.4 (18.9p)
Provision for Employee Share Scheme	—	0.4
Transfer to Retained Profits	48.6	59.4

and faced growing nationalism in some parts of the world. There has been an increase in governmental involvement from rate-making processes and a growth of regulation of our business. At the same time the boundaries between private and state insurance have shifted, generally in the direction of the latter.

An important aspect of social change has been the growth of consumerism. This we have learnt to live with but we are disturbed by the general lowering of standards of conduct reflected by increases in crime such as burglary, vandalism and arson. This change in behavioural pattern has, I believe, had a more profound effect on our business than may have been generally recognised.

Furthermore, economic circumstances have meant that we have had to operate in an environment where inflation has at times accelerated rapidly and in the last few years in many parts of the world has reached unprecedentedly high levels.

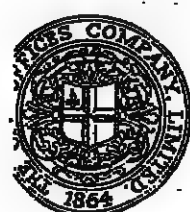
The fact that our Group has been able to respond successfully to these challenges and has emerged well placed to face the future is due in no small part to the firm and dedicated leadership of Mr K M Bevins

who has been our chief general manager for the past ten years. I am sure stockholders will join me in wishing him a happy retirement from this exacting post. I am glad we shall continue to benefit from his advice as a non-executive director.

The outlook for the 1980's would suggest that they will prove to be no less difficult and we are fortunate that in our new chief general manager, Mr J J Howard, and his executive colleagues we have a team which will be more than equal to the challenge.

Staff and Agents

I would also like to take this opportunity on behalf of stockholders and the Board to thank our staff for their readiness to participate fully in the changes which have taken place. It is our objective to run a successful insurance business. The cornerstone of this objective is the knowledge and experience of our management, staff and agents around the world whose dedication and enthusiasm is our most valuable asset.



The City Offices Company Limited

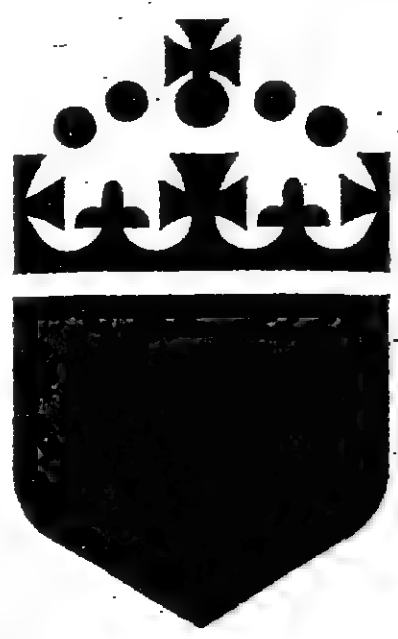
Extracts from the Report and Accounts for the Year 1979

Pre-tax profits have increased for the fourteenth successive year and exceeded £1.39 million. Dividends paid have been increased from 2.84p per share to 3.00p per share.

The freehold of Sperry House, Bristol was acquired and Voyager House, Poole, a freehold office building was also purchased during the year.

Properties were professionally revalued as at 30th September, 1979 at £29,968,000 producing an unrealised surplus of £10,398,977.

Summary of Results	Year ended 31st December	1977	1978	1979
£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Gross Income	1,353	1,529	1,820	
Profit after Taxation	602	1,118	1,069	
Dividends	397	732	809	
Profit retained	205	434	260	
Earnings per share, net	2.82p	4.56p	3.97p	



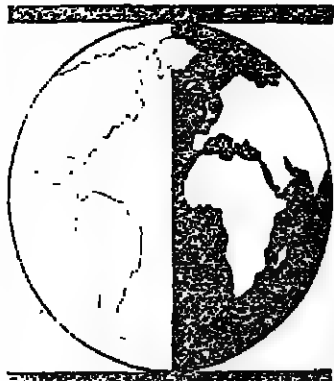
Royal Insurance

Please send me a copy of the Report and Accounts for the year ending December 31st, 1979.

Name

Address

To: Registrar's Dept., Royal Insurance Company Ltd., New Hall Place, Old Hall Street, Liverpool L69 3EN.



Arab insurer rejects Gulf 'war risk'

The Arab Reinsurance and Insurance Group (ARIG) will charge rates at "the world standard" and will not set a war risk premium on the Persian Gulf.

Shakir Hamdan Bin Rashid al-Maksum, United Arab Emirates (UAE) finance minister told Reuters at a ceremony establishing the company, that he disagreed with a Lloyd's decision last week to impose a war risk premium on ships loading in the Gulf.

He said the founding members of the company—UAE, Kuwait, Oman, Libya—would provide 5 per cent of the capital, underwriting \$1,000m each.

Aid for car men
The United States Labour 42,000 Ford employees at 12 assembly plants may apply for help last week because of increased imports.

Textile orders up
Order inflow to the West German textile industry was up 11.4 per cent in February from 1979, according to the textile industry association.

Brazil tax package
Brazil has introduced a tax package to curb imports and make foreign loans more attractive.

Trade deficit widens
Japan's customs clearance trade deficit widened sharply to \$2,020m (about \$440,000m) in the first 10 days of April from a \$291,450m deficit in the same March period.

Italy's inflation
Signor Giorgio La Malfa, Italian budget minister predicted that the average inflation rate will rise to between 20 per cent and 22 per cent in 1980.

\$2,000m plant
A \$2,000m polyethylene plant is to be built by Exxon at Jubail in eastern Saudi Arabia.

Buses from MAN
MAN, announced in Munich a DM 165m (£38m) contract for 500 double deck buses for Baghdad, Iraq; a DM 100m (£22m) contract for 210 buses in Seattle, United States; and a DM 6.5m (£1.5m) contract for 60 buses and 20 chassis for Auckland, New Zealand.

Oil markup protest
American oil companies were marking up their oil prices by more than 400 per cent, Senator Ernest Hollings claimed in Washington. He said a survey showed a production cost of \$2.14 for a barrel selling at \$10.40.

Researchers find poor economic prospects for synthetic substitutes

Costly future of alternative fuels

A bleak future for energy costs was forecast by Dr Frederick Clarke, the research director (energy) of Harwell laboratory last night.

Nothing can be done to prevent synthetic fuel substitutes for natural gas and oil from costing much more in real terms than at present, if only because of the higher processing costs, Dr Clarke said in a lecture to the all-party Parliamentary Liaison Group for Alternative Energy Strategies.

Substitute natural gas from coal will probably cost about 60p a therm delivered against natural gas at, say 23p a therm in 1975, according to Dr Clarke. Synthetic liquids will cost much the same to produce.

The alternative of replacing natural gas directly by electricity would cost more than 100p a therm delivered. Limited quantities of electricity will

be available at the cheaper off-peak prices.

The effects of these fuel price rises can be offset to some extent by investing in more efficient equipment to convert the fuel, or in insulation. For example, investing in a gas-fired heat pump will probably provide much cheaper space heating than using substitute natural gas in a gas-fired central heating boiler.

Dr Clarke said that although the emphasis would be on heating systems and not just fuels, "these systems will not be able to return us to the present comparatively cheap costs of meeting our needs for heat".

At present, the total cost of space and water heating for a typical semi-detached house is about £350 a year in 1979 prices.

Even with improved insulation and new heat pumps that cost is likely to rise to about £500 a year in equivalent prices when natural gas runs out,

according to Harwell calculations. Even to achieve these figures there will have to be greater emphasis on investment in more efficient capital equipment.

In industry, commerce and institutions the handling and strong disadvantages of coal will probably be less apparent than for domestic users.

Although coal will also be more expensive, the general assumption is that it is the only option which is anywhere near today's oil and gas costs. Dr Clarke concluded that the incentive for using fuel substitutes should be high.

Examining the main renewable energy sources, Harwell scientists regard so-called passive heating as the most promising solar energy technology for the United Kingdom. Typically houses are built facing south, and have large areas of double glazing, high insulation standards and high thermal

inertia on the house fabric.

An optimistic estimate for a house, not overshadowed by trees or other buildings is that perhaps 20 per cent of the annual heating load can be met in this way. Active solar heating, using solar panels and pumps would have to be cheaper before it became generally economic.

Dr Clarke said: "Generally, the future lies in a plurality of means of meeting our needs for heat with perhaps several different systems being used together in the domestic commercial and institutional sectors."

"The problem will be that investments which are perceived as economically attractive from a national viewpoint may not be economically attractive from an industrial viewpoint where short pay-back periods are frequently sought."

Patricia Tisdall

New savings body aimed at the young

The Scottish Money Management Association, the natural successor to the defunct National Savings Committee for Scotland, officially came into being yesterday. Its aim is to strengthen the awareness and importance of financial matters to young people in Scotland.

When the National Savings Movement was disbanded throughout the United Kingdom in 1978, talks began in Scotland and in England and Wales to devise some kind of organization which would continue the educational role which had been developed by the National Savings Movement.

The Scottish Money Management Association is the outcome. It has the backing of most of the financial institutions in Scotland, including the Associated Scottish Life Offices, the Scottish Clearing Bank, the Scottish members of the Unit Trust Association, the Scottish Trust Association, the Scottish Trustee Savings Bank and the Scottish unit of the Stock Exchange.

All the members have been asked to contribute £2,000 initially to help to establish the new organization. But what is needed most, Dr D. M. McIntosh, the secretary, says is "enthusiasm and interest".

A research project into the effect of teaching money management concepts to primary schools has already begun.

A Money Management Association for England and Wales is planned, but it is taking longer to get off the ground.

Nexos in Germany

Nexos, the National Enterprise Board's office systems subsidiary, is to set up a German offshoot later this year with headquarters in Frankfurt. This is in addition to the marketing arrangements with Göttinger and Terminal Mart covering Scandinavia, Benelux, Switzerland and Austria.

Wind energy turbine could aid fuel conservation for shipping

A return to wind-power for ship propulsion—not by sails but by windmill-type systems, augmented by a standby power unit—appears to be feasible on certain routes, according to a recent study completed for the Ship and Marine Technology Requirements Board of the Department of Industry.

The study was carried out by Atkins Research and Development, the Epsom-based consultants, with the Medina Yacht Company of Cowes and others. It investigated the use of a modern, vertical-axis wind turbine mounted on the deck of a ship which could convert wind energy into both mechanical power and direct thrust, according to wind conditions.

The American-based Bulova watch company has perfected a miniature cell capable of generating electricity caused by differences in temperature.

The device, developed at the company's Bienne plant in Switzerland, is the result of three years' research and development by the watch manufacturers and although the unit could have many applications it will be used at first to power quartz watches.

The cell is called a thermoelectric generator and is able to harness the temperature of the body to provide between 8 and 12 microwatts which is at least a factor of three times the power necessary to drive a watch.

The design has completed its initial test trials successfully in larger men's watches. No experiments have yet been conducted in smaller women's watches although Bulova is confident that such developments will take place in the near future.

The company is convinced the discovery will give it an edge in a competitive market for which Bulova already manufactures about 3.5 million watches annually and gives a turnover of \$210m.

Microprocessor servicing

Giltspur has announced an initial investment of £150,000 to establish a new business within its engineering company, Giltspur Engineering Design, to complete in the service area of the microprocessor market.

Timekeeping by temperature

The American-based Bulova watch company has perfected a miniature cell capable of generating electricity caused by differences in temperature.

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The company is convinced the discovery will give it an edge in a competitive market for which Bulova already manufactures about 3.5 million watches annually and gives a turnover of \$210m.

Microprocessor servicing

Giltspur has announced an initial investment of £150,000 to establish a new business within its engineering company, Giltspur Engineering Design, to complete in the service area of the microprocessor market.

Wind energy turbine could aid fuel conservation for shipping

A return to wind-power for ship propulsion—not by sails but by windmill-type systems, augmented by a standby power unit—appears to be feasible on certain routes, according to a recent study completed for the Ship and Marine Technology Requirements Board of the Department of Industry.

The study was carried out by Atkins Research and Development, the Epsom-based consultants, with the Medina Yacht Company of Cowes and others. It investigated the use of a modern, vertical-axis wind turbine mounted on the deck of a ship which could convert wind energy into both mechanical power and direct thrust, according to wind conditions.

The American-based Bulova watch company has perfected a miniature cell capable of generating electricity caused by differences in temperature.

The device, developed at the company's Bienne plant in Switzerland, is the result of three years' research and development by the watch manufacturers and although the unit could have many applications it will be used at first to power quartz watches.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Unmarked imports and job losses

From Miss Brenda Dean

Sir, I was interested to read the letter (April 11) from Mr K. G. Williams of the Federation of Clothing Designers and Executives and his plea to educate people to look for that label "Made in the UK".

He is so right, but there needs to be a label on the goods in the first place to look for. The problem we are facing in the paper and printing industry is that people are buying imported paper, greetings cards and books and do not even know that they are imported. This is because there is no country of origin printed on these goods and furthermore no legal requirement to do so.

The effect has been—as we have seen with the massive importation of Russian greetings cards over the past year—employees in the industry being made redundant. Over 40 of the members I represent have been made redundant as a direct result of the Russian cards coming into the UK. Multiply that up in the rest of the card manufacturing business in this country, and the other areas of unmarked im-

ports and we have an idea of the damaging effects on jobs and the lives of our people.

And yet, the Government is not prepared to do anything about it, because, and I quote from a reply to me from the Prime Minister's office on this question: "I do not think it would be right to consider legislative action under the Trade Descriptions Act, 1968, to compel these cards to be marked on the basis of what are primarily trade protection arguments. Such a course would almost certainly run us into difficulty in relation to an international obligation." "Trade protection" and "international obligation"—what about the protection of our jobs and the obligation to the British people? Or do we too in the printing industry have to wait until irreparable damage has been done by these unmarked imports before the Government acts?

BRENDA DEAN, Secretary, Manchester Branch, Society of Graphical and Allied Trades, Sheridan House, Great George Street, Salford, M5 6ER.

Stabilizing Third World goods prices

From Mr Larry Trimby

Such is the idea behind helping the Third World pay its way found in providing a steady market for the goods produced by the poorer, developing nations, rather than sending more aid?

Such is the idea behind the system outlined by L. Clare Gronowska in his book *Economic Stability is Attainable* (Hutchinson, Basingstoke 1975) which received power support from Sir Roy Hare when it was presented to the International Monetary Fund.

The system envisages a formation of a United Kingdom stabilization corporation to stand ready to buy or sell commodities as offered to it. On no account would it intervene in the market; hence its difference operation from that of a buffer stock.

An initial reference price is given to a commodity based on the previous five-year average; the corporation stands ready to buy at 10 per cent below reference price and, when it holds stocks, sell at 10 per cent above. The floor is the market average, and the ceiling is 10 per cent above the high point.

Each commodity is given block volume roughly equivalent to the United Kingdom imports of that commodity in one month. As each block is exhausted so the buying a selling price are automatically reduced by 5 per cent; number of blocks reduce prices reverse by 5 per cent.

The corporation would deal in sterling hence, a primary objective would be stabilizing sterling and prices industrial users in the United Kingdom. If the object could be attained, then it would go some way towards bringing economic stability to producers, which, in turn would encourage overseas investment.

The benefits of this system to the developing countries have been well put by Prof. Lord Kaldor: "Mr Gronowska's proposal would create powerful automatic stabilizers for adjusting the growth demand to the growth of supplies of primary products through its transactions the effective demand for industrial goods... in the long run it is the supply of basic materials which would set a limit to the rate of growth of world industrial production on a not as now, the rate of growth of effective demand, emanating from the advanced countries which governed the trend of growth of investment in production of primary commodities."

Yours faithfully, LARRY TRIMBY, 25 South Cliff, Bexhill-on-Sea, Sussex TN39 3EH. April 7.

Labelling origin of goods

From Mr J. C. MacChesney

Sir, I was very interested to read the letter from Mr K. G. Williams in today's issue of *The Times*, in which he asks us to check that the garments and other products we buy are made in the United Kingdom. I strongly support this aim, but may I draw attention to the fact that many products and packs are not marked with any indication of origin?

A few examples serve to show that practice varies. ICI paint is marked "Made in Great Britain", but Woolworth's paint does not carry a declaration of origin. Many Unilever products do not show where they were made, but Colgate-Palmolive seems commendably assiduous in stating that its products are made in England. Presumably, imported cars are labelled somewhere, but I have met people who say they are unsure whether the

Ford cars they drive were made in England or Germany.

No doubt companies are complying with the Trade Descriptions Act 1972, which set out to remove ambiguity about imported goods which might be taken to be British-made. Where there is a risk of confusion, imported goods must be marked to show their origin. There does not appear to be any legal requirement to declare the origin of British-made goods sold on the home market, and I do not suggest that there should be.

However, it would be helpful—and indeed fundamental to a "Buy British" campaign—if British-made goods were marked to tell us so. Yours faithfully, J. C. MACCHESNEY, 67 Hazelwood Road, Hurst, Green, Oxford, Surrey, RH8 0JA.

Minerals exploration

From Sir Peter Kent and Sir Kenneth Owen

Sir, The correspondence on British mineral resources which followed our letter of January 9 has shown how widely held is the view that our natural metallic mineral resources should be evaluated and in due course developed.

There is a wide difference of opinion about how this could best be fostered, and we emphasize that our advocacy of nationalization (we repeat, of undiscovered reserves) was made with the object of stimulating discussion on the best way of breaking the log-jam of inactivity.

Those who oppose this might perhaps formulate alternative procedures. A Bill was indeed prepared after wide departmental consultation with owners and industry which would have facilitated access where ownership was complex or obscure, but without recourse to national ownership.

This Bill, however, failed to win Parliamentary time during the later stages of the first Wilson Government, and was not proceeded with by the present Government. We have no doctrinaire prejudices in favour of nationalization, but we are aware of the pace Mr Seymour (January 14) and Mr Holland (March 19) that in the hydrocarbon field landowners have been notably lacking in exploration initiative.

Following the 1918-1922 government drilling programme—the Duke of Devonshire alone followed discovery by further drilling at Hardstoft in Derbyshire—took the government-sponsored nationalization of undiscovered resources in 1934

to trigger the widespread drilling on land, which has since followed.

The important consideration is that metallic mineral exploration should be facilitated, and that we should deliberately explore for new reserves which may be only a few tens of feet below the surface.

Yours faithfully, PETER KENT, 38 Rodney Road, West Bridgford, Nottingham. KENNETH OWEN, 25 South Cliff, Bexhill-on-Sea, Surrey, RH8 0JA. April 9.

US to hold wide inquiry into steel price protest

Washington, April 12.—The United States International Trade Commission (ITC) seems prepared to start a wide inquiry into its efforts to determine if steel imports have injured the domestic steel industry.

While the commerce department studies US Steel Corporation's allegations that steel-makers in seven European nations sold steel product here at unfairly low prices, the ITC must determine if and to what extent these sales injured the domestic steel industry.

Under the trade law, a preliminary ruling from the commission is due on May 5, 45 days after US Steel filed its complaints against steel producers in Belgium, West Germany, Luxembourg, France, Italy, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom.

Mr Charles Ervin, the commission's operations director, indicated during two days of preliminary hearings last week that he was prepared to consider several factors, which could tilt the case against US Steel.

One major factor is last week's labour agreement between the nation's nine largest steel companies and the United Steelworkers Union. The new three-year contract offers wage increases of 30 per cent to 37 per cent, depending on the inflation rate, and will keep the steelworkers among the highest-paid industrial workers in the United States.

Mr Ervin, in a pointed question to US Steel lawyers, asked if that kind of wage rate was indicative of an injured industry and asked if the industry could control its labour costs.

A second factor that could go against US Steel is the impact during the last two years of the Government's trigger price mechanism, which established a minimum price for imported steel, based on Japanese steelmaking costs.

Also weighing against US Steel is the Commission's decision to investigate possible injury only during the past three years, which will show an industry on the mend from the last recession, culminating in sizable profit improvements for several big domestic producers.

Crucial to the outcome of US Steel's complaint is whether the Commission will lump together the impact of steel sold by seven European countries. US Steel argues that the European Community acts as a single entity in its steel export policies and should be considered as a bloc.

Steel production up: March crude steel production in the 29 member countries of the International Iron and Steel Institute totalled 41,127,000 metric tons, up 7.1 per cent from 38,405,000 metric tons in February.—AP-Dow Jones.

1979 - A year of Substantial Achievement for The British National Oil Corporation

In 1979 BNOC moved out of its initial development phase and began to contribute substantially to the nation's wealth.

In 1979 BNOC:

- Made a profit before tax of £75 million
- Produced and sold oil and gas worth £265 million
- Made total sales including participation oil of £3,245 million
- Increased its offshore exploration and development expenditure to £221 million

Since it was established in 1976 BNOC has spent over £1,000m in exploring for and developing Britain's oil reserves. By the end of 1979 it was no longer drawing Government funds to finance its development, and it is now a large and growing net contributor to the Exchequer.

BNOC now employs over 1,400 people—85% of them in Scotland. The growing scale of its activities—production from the Thistle field, construction of Beatrice, including a shore terminal at Nigg Bay, investment as partner in 7 other fields, and increasing exploration and appraisal—ensures continuing challenge and opportunity in Britain's national oil company.

Copies of the Corporation's Annual Report and Accounts are available from: The Secretary, The British National Oil Corporation, 150 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow G2 5LJ.



The British National Oil Corporation

GROVEWOOD SECURITIES

£13.2 MILLION PRE-TAX PROFIT FOR 1979

INCREASE OF £2 MILLION

- Turnover £137m (£107m 1978)
- Exports £26m (£21m 1978)

John Danny, Chairman and Chief Executive, announces a record profit for the 12th consecutive year.

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10 YEAR PROFIT RECORD

	£ million		£ million
1979	13.230	1974	3.279
1978	11.235	1973	2.805
1977	7.160	1972	1.945
1976	5.646	1971	.912
1975	3.667	1970	.626

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS, BUILDING MATERIALS, TELEVISION, ELECTRICAL AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS, ENGINEERING, AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND SPARES, MOTOR VEHICLES, MOTOR RACING CIRCUITS, MEDICAL AND NURSING SERVICES.

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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Institutional cash and the equity market

ck market had some difficulty yesterday digesting the £16m to £20m worth of the liquidation of City & Interday by Guthrie shareholders. Taking out the selling and the buying of the equity market and was enough to prices.

alone shows how difficult it would be to raise money for the funding of the pressed corporate sector at the

pointers are the recent or United Biscuits, which was placed in difficulty, and Rugby Portland which had to pay well over the odds of bolstering its equity

positions are flush with cash but with some of companies on the one hand attractions of money markets on the other are still loath to come to ordinary shares and are wait and see attitude.

year institutions took in some in cash of which some £5,700m in gilts; £2,100m in shares and £1,000m in property and over a year an institutional cash flow is to be at least £11,500m while the set to fall.

on forces working capital requirements while the strong pound inhibits and promotes competition from under these circumstances companies engineering capital requirements engineering motors and textile s under pressure.

me of them the situation is likely to be as dramatic as that prevailing in 4. For the corporate sector as a whole the borrowing requirement is almost treble from £2,200m in 1978 to £6,000m last year. Bank credits will, provide some of the money but other run institutions will be looking up the capital base. The question is they do it?

of institutional money comes from funds and insurance companies trusts getting less when the market and investment trusts contribute little. While the major institutions their liabilities in sterling nothing w most of them from dabbling in markets. Many might indeed be to do so instead of propping up by may consider bad risks in the ingdom.

one reason why the flow of funds rise yield gap arguments in favour se might not be as strong as they be. To some extent we are in un- vaters. In the past a reverse yield percent 7 per cent and going up to 7 1/2 per cent with end year dividend , would be a sign of the market o bottom out and, the 1974 experi- rt, a 7 per cent yield on equities a promising start for recovery. ne can say for sure now and the t that any recovery in shares will t down by large scale rights issues uities relatively unattractive.

ing the

s decision to pass the final is brave. Not all shareholders will th the board's opinion that it is in interests of both shareholders and any and judging by the fall in the ice—down 7p to 28p the share later d to 32p—some have cleared off

sex has certainly had problems. The ndustry is a major customer, the s products division lost heavily and closed or sold, and interest charges rose by over four-fifths to £966,000. profits were only a fifth lower at

the line the picture is worse. After rses tax charge, hefty minorities, loss costs and write-offs and the the interim dividend, Revertex has withdrawn £26,000 from reserves. cost accounting would probably have d this by about £1m. in that light, there is some justifica- passing the final dividend, which

cost £323,000 in 1978, not to mention unrelieved ACT where the group has a problem.

However, the balance sheet is in reasonable shape despite the losses. Net borrowings only rose by just over £1m, leaving gearing unchanged at 42 per cent. Cash flow should match outgoings in 1980 and the group expects profits to recover to 1978's £2.5m. The board will only say of the dividend cut that it "does not envisage the continu-



Sir Campbell Adamson, chairman of Revertex Chemicals.

ation of such a policy". Presumably this means some restoration in 1980.

There is an obvious case for not paying dividends out of capital. But equally, if a company cannot produce the goods, why not do so and let shareholders re-invest the proceeds elsewhere? Revertex will have to justify this dividend cut with future performance.

Grand Metropolitan Financing Liggett

Grand Metropolitan still has some legal hurdles to jump yet after yesterday's events in the Delaware Court before it can get on with the serious business of its \$415m tender offer for the United States Liggett Group.

This has already started to arouse some worries about the impact on the group's gearing, particularly as the acquisition coincides with a period when internal cash-generation is coming under pressure from a quiet outlook for profits, notably on the hotels side.

Since the conversion of the outstanding £124m loan stock two years ago and last year's £78m rights issue, Grand Met's financial gearing has been transformed. Three years ago borrowings as a proportion of shareholders' funds had risen to more than 150 per cent, leaving it uncomfortably exposed to the vagaries of interest rates.

At the last balance sheet date this had fallen to 43 per cent, and interest charges to trading profits had dropped from a high of 60 per cent in 1975 to 25 per cent. Even that understates the true picture since around half Grand Met's £1,230m capital employed is represented by high quality property assets, some £380m of which were last revalued at 1975 or before.

Grand Met is financing Liggett mainly through the \$350m Euromarket facility it has arranged through Barclays and NatWest, which will increase net borrowings from just over £300m to £550m including Liggett's debt raising gearing, assuming some £150m of goodwill in the price, to the 65-70 per cent region.

This may well be reduced substantially if Grand Met sells off, as seems likely, part of the Liggett interests, but it still represents a reversal of the trends in the balance sheet which have helped make the group an institutional favourite over the past couple of years. Interest costs are already starting to work in Grand Met's favour.

But assuming 20 per cent interest on the Euromarket borrowing, financing costs would only just be covered by Liggett's profits last year of \$87m. The group's property assets can sustain a higher level of debt these days but the financial benefits of the acquisition will need to be more clearly spelt out to convince shareholders that Grand Met is not paying too high a price to protect its whisky franchise, which seems the main object of the exercise.

Mr John Biffen, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, is an unusual politician. He is associated with firm and unorthodox views. In this mood he is furthering his being prepared to follow through the logic of his arguments in public, even when this leads him to conclude, for example, that unemployment is bound to rise substantially if the country faces three years of unparalleled austerity.

He has had experience of speaking his mind in public on prickly issues only to find that he was contradicted in public by the Prime Minister.

Which brings us to the now notorious speech over the weekend in Edinburgh. It was initially represented by some reporters as a challenge to the authority of the Prime Minister. Sir Keith Joseph, Mr Enoch Powell and Lord Harris of the Institute of Economic Affairs.

Indeed, when a Cabinet minister who is part of the Prime Minister's inner circle of economic policy confidants says that "there is no mechanistic and succinctly demonstrable link between a movement in money supply and a subsequent change in inflation", it is not surprising that those in search of a story think that they have found one.

The conclusion is the more forgivable when the same Chief Secretary goes on to say that there may be a two-year time lag between changes in the rate of growth of money supply and the rate of change of prices, but that "I suspect the time lag varies on account of the level of international trade, the rate of change of activity and the many social traditions that affect individual and corporate behaviour".

It is unlikely, however, that Mr Biffen would have been making such a direct attack on the reigning theory as has been suggested.

The Government having taken huge political risks of growth of the money stock within prescribed limits, by raising minimum lending rate to 14 per cent in June and 17 per cent in November, it would indeed be extraordinary if Mr Biffen were calling into question the whole purpose of the exercise just at the moment when it looked as if it was producing the required results.

It is much more likely that he was trying to make a much more important point for the benefit of the Prime Minister and some 20,000 those about her. Mr Biffen rightly senses that Mrs Thatcher believes that prices will automatically follow the rate of growth of money supply, with admittedly a variable time lag, but he which for all that will be about 18 months to two years. He is concerned that when 1980 turns to 1981 and there is no proper sign that the level of inflation is coming down to the low teens in percentage terms, the politician in Mrs Thatcher will grow impatient for results. His message from Edinburgh was that control of the money supply was a necessary, but not a sufficient, condition for getting inflation under control.

The fact that there have been voices about telling the Prime Minister that it was not only a sufficient condition, but implying that it was also relatively less painful than other possible ways of getting the same result, needs in Mr Biffen's view to be countered.

The risk, from his point of view, is that in 1981 the money supply baby could get thrown out with the bath water. For unlike some others, Mr Biffen is fully aware of the likely consequences of what he wants and he is prepared to face them. He is right to doubt whether a government coming to the mid-point of a Parliament with output falling, unemployment rising and inflation showing little sign of giving would maintain his intellectual and political consistency in the crisis.

The central question for the rest of this year for the British economy is whether by 1981 the conditions have been created for a steady and rapid fall in the rate of inflation without the kind of prolonged domestic recession that destabilises society and causes the disintegration of governments. The monetary and fiscal framework within which the conditions will be established have now effectively been set by the March Budget. The Government's fiscal posture is if anything rather more deflationary than most people immediately saw at the time.

The eventual outcome is now only partly in even the theoretical control of the Chancellor. If the world level of prices, particularly oil and other commodity prices rises again substantially over the next twelve months, nothing that can practically be done on the domestic front will prevent the retail price index continuing at unacceptably high levels. If the recession in the United States comes through in 1980 with anything like the intensity that is now daily looking more likely, it is equally inconceivable that the

British economy can get through to a better price performance without its own major recession.

Even with a recession, the Government will still have to be much clearer about its attitude to pay settlements in the public sector than it has been in this round. The evidence of what has been happening is even less clear than usual, which allows policy makers to say for the time being that they are not sure that things are as bad as the commentators are making out.

It would be very surprising if average settlements for this year in the private sector turn out to be less than 3 per cent higher than last year. In the public sector as a whole they are clearly substantially higher still. They are highest of all in the area of central government employment, where the administration seems to have drifted helplessly through 1979.

The notion that the announcement of strict monetary targets would somehow cast a shadow of "rational expectations" before the event, causing the whole economy to kick the habit of inflation, was beguiling, but has not stood the test of practical experience.

Since the Government is directly and indirectly itself such a dominant employer, the idea that it can stand back and allow free collective bargaining to settle wage levels does not correspond to the real world. If it is to avoid being driven into a lurch back to a formal incomes policy in 1981, it will have to think out a policy for public sector pay at least for the next year round that is something more than shuffling off responsibility to the Clegg Commission and to Pay Research Units.

Steel: how 'jishu kanri' helps Japan

Kimitsu, Japan

The Kimitsu works of Nippon Steel Corporation, the world's largest steel-making company, is the sort of carefully planned, highly automated coastal steel plant which fired the imagination of British Steel Corporation strategists in the late 1960s.

The vision of Sir Henry Fishburn, the former BSC chairman, has become a nightmare to his successor, Sir Charles Villiers. At Kimitsu and at Japan's other major steel-making centres, the vision has become a reality.

Financially, the BSC chairman in 1979 rose by nearly 10 per cent compared with the previous year to 111.7 million tonnes (still far short of the peak levels earlier in the seventies) and the signs are that the steel companies more than make up for the losses of the previous era of lower than expected growth and high energy costs. At Kimitsu and elsewhere the drive towards even greater efficiency is unrelenting.

It has not all been plain sailing. The steel industry has seen a sharp drop in prices and the drop in world steel demand have both been felt in Japan. Kimitsu is still operating at only about 70 per cent of its capacity of 10 million tonnes a year. Plans for a further expansion to about 15 million tonnes were shelved long ago.

But, significantly, the works last year produced 7.3 million tonnes of crude steel with a total about 10 per cent below the target. Performance is something which the British Steel Corporation and the steel industry unions should reflect upon as the talks on the BSC's re-entrenchment programme gather momentum. This involves a cut in capacity to 15 million tonnes and a reduction of 50,000 in the labour force.

With its 16,500 labour force of direct and indirect employees (those employed by subcontractors who are a common feature of Japanese industry), output per man last year from the Kimitsu plant was 442.4 tonnes.

The BSC has never produced comparisons of productivity with subcontractors who are a common feature of Japanese industry, output per man last year from the Kimitsu plant was 442.4 tonnes.

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Critical to Kimitsu's productivity—which is mirrored elsewhere in Japanese steel plants—is a huge blast furnace with the capacity to produce 12,000 tonnes of molten iron in one go. It is one of the four largest in the world and during this month molten iron has been bubbling out of the furnace at a daily rate of 11,616 tonnes. A computer and a team of fifteen men per shift supervise its operation. Steel is made in a half year ago, the BSC sent a high level management-union delegation to Kimitsu. The report on their tour has remained under wraps, but in the course of its comments on Kimitsu it observed: "The furnace must make any visitor from the United Kingdom pause and reflect on the competitive challenge it presents to the British steel industry and British steelworkers' jobs".

Effective What is the secret of Kimitsu's success? After all the Japanese are not superhuman. They may not be supermen, but they are effective. Thorough planning, huge investment and a high level of automation and computer control (the industry uses nearly 900 business and process computers) have been among the more important factors.

And underlying the business skills are the close relationships between industry and government and in particular the all-pervasive hand of the influential Ministry of International Trade and Industry, together with a compliant labour force committed to their jobs, their company and the country's economic prosperity. The willingness of the industry's workers to commit themselves to continued improvement, together with management's objective of maximizing profit and performance through the deployment of the most effective means of production are a formidable combination. Increased competition from South Korea and Taiwan, with their lower labour costs, is forcing Kimitsu and other Japanese steel-makers to respond by upgrading the yield of finished steel they derive from the liquid steel output of every works, to improve the quality of every ounce of steel they produce and to reduce its overall cost.

Mr Koichi Tagiri, general manager in charge of steel making at Kimitsu says: "We have no natural resources of oil and coal in Japan. Our most important resource is our people. Increasingly better educated people who work in this industry have a pride in working for it because it is so important to the rest of Japan's manufacturing industry".

This sort of pride, dedication and commitment shows itself in a variety of ways, but two are especially noteworthy. First, there has been continued growth of *jishu kanri*, literally voluntary cost management, which is a system of cost reduction and improved efficiency.

The "JK" phenomenon is often overlooked by Japan's manager in charge of steel making at Kimitsu says: "We have no natural resources of oil and coal in Japan. Our most important resource is our people. Increasingly better educated people who work in this industry have a pride in working for it because it is so important to the rest of Japan's manufacturing industry".

competitors, but within Japanese steel companies it is regarded as extremely important. In 1978 Nippon Steel finished steel production last year totalled 6.3 million tonnes. The second machine, commissioned last month, is producing at a rate of 70,000 tonnes a month and by August will be operating at a rate of 210,000 tonnes.

Mr Tagiri and his management colleagues have drawn up plans to install a third continuous casting unit at Kimitsu, which, when operational in 1983, will lift the proportion of continuously cast steel at the works to about 90 per cent.

Across the rest of the Japanese steel industry the switch to continuous casting has been extensive and now accounts for about 53 per cent of production. By the end of this year it is expected to rise to about 60 per cent, a level which forecasts made three years ago suggested might not be reached until 1990. This is about three times higher than the figures for the United Kingdom and the United States steel industries.

By means of continuous casting and other measures finished

steel yields are being increased. At Kimitsu, which now has two slab casters in operation, the second machine, commissioned last month, is producing at a rate of 70,000 tonnes a month and by August will be operating at a rate of 210,000 tonnes.

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By means of continuous casting and other measures finished

Peter Hill

The Randfontein Estates Gold Mining Company, Witwatersrand, Limited

(Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa)

A Member of the Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Group of Companies

Extracts from the 1979 Chairman's Statement

* Operating profit increased from R73,884,000 to R100,156,000 as a result of increased production of both gold and uranium and the higher average gold price received of U.S. \$304 per ounce as compared with U.S. \$200 per ounce in 1978, despite a significant increase in costs and the planned reduction in grade.

* Dividends increased from 450 cents per share to 600 cents per share absorbing R32,491,000.

* Uranium production increased from 117 tons to 417 tons. Throughput in the Cooke uranium plant now matches that of the gold plant and the emphasis is on improving recovery efficiencies. Production is likely to reach an annual rate of about 700 tons later in the year.

* As announced in the press on 3rd November, 1979, the grade and tonnage estimates in respect of the in-situ reserves remaining in the Randfontein Section were considered to be overstated in the light of current sampling. No complete explanation has as yet been provided but the investigations have highlighted many factors as contributing causes. However, the company's technical advisers report that the Section has a life of at least four years. It is anticipated that any shortfall in uranium production will in due course be met by production from the Cooke No. 3 shaft area.

* A decision has been made to proceed with the sinking and development of the Cooke No. 3 shaft and to expand treatment facilities at the Cooke Plant by 150,000 tons per month. Underground production is planned to commence in 1985 and the total estimated cost is some R200 million in 1980 terms.

* Capital expenditure is likely to total R46 million in 1980. This expenditure includes some of the costs associated with starting the Cooke No. 3 shaft and the cost of a ventilation shaft necessary to provide improved working conditions in the Cooke No. 1 and 2 shaft working areas.

B. A. Smith
Chairman

21 April 1980

SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS

	Year ended 31 December	1979	1978
Net profit from gold and silver — R000's		88,245	70,156
Net profit from uranium — " —		14,932	2,952
Capital Expenditure — " —		22,737	58,405
Tax and State's share of profits — " —		7,182	—
GOLD			
Tons milled — 000's		3,981	1,860
Recovery — kilograms		23,486	21,106
Average price received — per kilogram		6.0	11.4
Revenue — per ton milled		R2,160	R5,604
Costs — per ounce		U.S. \$304	U.S. \$200
Profit — per ton milled		R49.11	R64.16
Costs — per ounce		U.S. \$305	U.S. \$201
Profit — per ton milled		U.S. \$173	U.S. \$82
Costs — per ounce		U.S. \$132	U.S. \$119
URANIUM			
Tons treated — 000's		3,236	1,366
Recovery — tons oxide		417	117
— kilograms per ton		0.125	0.086

The annual general meeting of the company will be held in the board room, Consolidated Building, corner of Fox and Harrison Streets, Johannesburg, on Monday, 28 April 1980 at 11.15 a.m.

Note: Copies of the Chairman's Statement and Annual Report will be sent post-free on application to:
The London Secretaries
Barbanto Brothers Limited
99 Bishopsgate, London EC2M 3XE
Tel. No. (01) 558-7011

Business Diary: Unilever's best seller • Steel spies

anks of William Heinemann publishing authors and the Cooke and Wilth now be added to Dr Bill Reader.

who would probably first to admit that this is not one which daily s the Rps of London's can thank Unilever for ular honour.

Anglo-Dutch company areanted the industrial a sales figure of at 5,000 for this book Fifty of Unilever by agreeing a copy of the publica- every one of its em- in the United Kingdom land.

arked contrast the actual copies being printed public will be between 2,000, each costing

is not vanity publish- Heinemann said firmly spoke to them about t "It is the sort of book d put in our own lists

much the agreement has nilever is not being re- ough the cheaper act version commis- by the company is no d effort.

David Orr, Unilever's an has been greeny in of the book to mark the y's jubilee. The com- also had a gold medal by the Royal Mint to 32 staff members are been with the com- ver five decades.

lar, whose sales put him ough to know his stuff elped Professor Charles a research an earlier volume history of the



Hollowood

"The union is prepared to go to arbitration provided that Clegg and a few teachers are the arbiters."

Caribbean banking is an expression which tends to conjure up images of Robert Vesco, IOS and the routing of money acquired in suspicious circumstances to undermine tax and exchange control regulations.

J. Adams, Prime Minister of Barbados and the island's Finance Minister, is out to change that. He is on record as saying that the country's banking aspirations will not be based on "gimmickry" nor would he allow the island's banking to be used to "launder

Yesterday he was leading a delegation to London extolling the virtues of the island as an offshore banking centre. Despite all the usual tax incentives, including a favour- able withholding tax arrange- ment, most City people yester- day, however, still seemed to be looking on Barbados as a winter holiday haven.

Sir Campbell Adamson is obviously a man who learns from his past. He was the director-general of the CBI who made some caustic remarks about the Heath Government and the Industrial Relations Act during the miners' push of 1974 which some blame for the downfall of the Tories.

But yesterday he was less than forthcoming about Mrs Thatcher's attempts to house- train the masses. "I cannot comment on that," he said, in response to Business Diary's questions on the Employment Bill. "You really cannot expect me to."

Sir Campbell is obviously mindful of the fact that there promises to be what is known in the business as "a major backbench revolt" this week by Tories who feel that the Bill does less than justice to the promises of forthright action contained in the election manifesto.

Now chairman of the chemicals group Revertex, which announced results yesterday, he did make one remark which is likely to be noted by those who see it as their duty to track down "whats". He confessed to a "great admiration for Jim Prior". Surprise, surprise.

While the case involving confidential British Steel documents used in a Granada television documentary continues in the High Court, one of the country's largest stockholders is lamenting the loss of "steel papers" of its own.

GKN Steelstock, whose sales last year totalled about £200m, says it has been the victim of industrial espionage. A computer print-out of a customer list, allegedly disappeared.

The act has been taken sufficiently seriously for the company to issue a warning of the wartime "careless talk costs orders" variety, to its staff.

Everyone has a responsibility to be vigilant at all times, to keep secure valuable information, preferably under lock and key. Everyone has an equal responsibility not to talk carelessly in public places—pubs, restaurants, trains, aircraft," says GKN's staff paper.

GKN adds that people who destroy its efforts—and thereby threaten jobs—by stealing information deserve the most severe punishment.

It is a week of unusual celebrations at the Gladstone Pottery Museum in Stoke on Trent. To mark its fifth anniversary Francis Celia, the director is letting anyone with the surname Porter or Crocker in free to the various specialist exhibitions he is staging.

He is also putting on show, in what he describes as "a suitable captivity", a sagger maker's bottom knocker. This specialist craftsman used to make the base of saggars, ceramic boxes in which pottery was placed before firing in a kiln.

Celia says that the knocker's "mysterious skills have inexplicably caught the imagination of thousands" since one defeated the most famous of Welsh industry: What's My Line? many years ago.

Knockers are a dwindling breed and Celia counts himself fortunate to have persuaded one to come out of retirement just for this week.

Hours after it was announced that Sony UK had won The Queen's Award for Export Achievement, Tokyo's largest chunk of Welsh industry was hosting the launch of a new product at Regine's the Knightsbridge club. Despite being admitted so soon to such high circles, the company chose to introduce its latest cassette player by attaching them to the scantily clad bodies of a "dancing group" called Hot Gossip, who then proceeded to write around in a way which can be described as highly suggestive. The recorders are made in Japan. Windsor, I fear, will have to be informed.

David Hewson

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

Confidence pushes gilts higher on exhaustion of Exchequer tap

The final week of the account began on a fairly subdued note yesterday with prices drifting between narrow levels.

Gilts again turned in a reasonably strong performance helped by the exhaustion of the tap Exchequer 3 per cent 1983. But the lead that the rest of the market expected, gilts to provide failed to materialize, leaving equities to mark time.

Oils, however, came in for more inquiry from both home and overseas, by speculation among the second liners and reports among the majors that Iran might attempt to sell its oil to Eastern European countries.

Weekend press comment had led to a fairly firm start to trading with the FT index showing a rise of 1.0 at 10 am, aided by the decision to return to work at 11.

But news that the City and International Trust had gone into liquidation following approval for a takeover from Guthrie shareholders last week soon poured cold water on things. Reports that brokers had disposed of shares in City and International valued at between £16m and £20m, which accounted for about half of the market's total turnover, unnerved the rest of the market.

So after managing to keep its head above water for most of the session the index closed 1.6 off at 441.1 after profit taking on small amounts of nervous selling.

Gilts enjoyed another active day with some confident buying pushing prices higher across the board. A further reduction in United States prime rates late on Friday was another contributing factor with some observers pointing to a downward movement in United King-

dom interest rates in the not so distant future.

In longs, prices got off to a lively start, rising £1 to £1.1, although profit taking clipped back some of the gains at the close so that prices on average showed only £1 overall.

Dealers were pleasantly surprised by the market's performance having expected a bout of indigestion after last week's sell-off of Treasury 13½ per cent 2004/08 which again improved in partly paid form by £1 to £2.01.

At the shorter end trading was somewhat quieter even though the tap Exchequer 3 per cent 1984 was soon exhausted, with prices being extended by about £1 to £1.1 overall. Jobbers no longer expect a fair amount of leeway before the Government broker announces another new issue.

Leading industrials were left rather neglected after the news about London & International Trust, although prices were mainly firmer where changed. The exception proved to be Beechams, which slipped 1p to 115p, ICI at 37½p, Unilever at 42½p, Dunlop at 56p and Pilkington at 21½p remained firm. Kites of 2p were noted in Glaxo at 12½p, Fisons at 28½p and GKN at 27½p. Courtaulds was 1p up at 68p.

In oils the majors were all easier as a result of fears over Iran. However, jobbers reported that the falls were not serious and mainly the result of cautious marking down. Iran now has accounts for very little of Britain's oil imports and the market was remaining fairly optimistic. In the event, Shell eased 4p to 348p and BP was 6p lower at 336p.

Ultramar continued to reap the benefits of the chairman's

recent bullish statement, climbing 18p to 606p, while speculative demand again lifted Lasso 18p to 526p. Among the second liners Irish sellers clipped 14p from Aran Energy at 32½p while Viking Oil eased 50p after hours to 101½p.

Others to close off the top included Clyde Petroleum, 2p off at 398p, and Celtic Basin, also down 2p to 190p.

The long-awaited terms from Lamont pushed shares of textile group McCleery L'Amie 6p higher to 19p while late speculative support boosted

Speculators are betting that Blue Circle's £30m bid for Arncliffe Shanks will get Monopolies clearance. Heavy buying of Shanks last week has taken the price to 7½p after a sharp fall when the bid was referred. Both companies are continuing to participate in the commission's investigation, which started in February.

Mallinson-Denny once more. But profit taking left the share price 2p lower on the day at 75p.

Also on the bid front Lidstone jumped 30p to 340p after the cash offer from Greenwalk nominees and speculative support provided a fillip for Furness Withy, 15p up at 37½p.

Serck recovered 4p to 51p after Rockwell International's recent decision to withdraw from making a bid for the remainder of the capital, but the bleak outlook for Hepworth Ceramic left the shares 4p off at 105p and profit taking lowered Sotheby Parke Bernet 3p to 420p. News of a large overseas contract helped Davy Corporation advance 1p to 88p.

A lower gold bullion price down 5½ to \$497.50 an ounce did little for mining shares. The Exchange Telegraph, which had a mostly mixed appearance at the close, Vaal Reefs ended 5½ higher at £23½ and Anglo American Gold finished ½ off at £33½ and St Helena drifted up ½ to £14. At the cheaper end of the market results left Messina unchanged at 195p with Middle Wits 5p lower at 360p as press comment helped Cons Gold 4p to 475p in mining financials.

Equity turnover on April 18 was £80.340m (11,554 bargains). Active stocks, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were Ultramar, Shell, Tricentrol, ICI, Gas, Barclays, Lasso, BAT, Grand Met, 600 Group, GEC, House of Fraser, Imperial Group, Mallinson-Denny, Racal and BBA Group.

A profits surge at Executec Clothing saw the shares rise 5p to 42p. Favourable results helped EIS 1½p to 57½p and Maple 2p to 32p. However, the market was not so leashed with the profits setback at Revertex with the price slipping 6p to 29p.

Wade Potteries fell 2 to 49p while Wadkin closed unchanged at 80p along with London United Investment at 156p. News of improved profits after hours enabled MDW Holdings to improve 1p to 52p.

Renewed speculation that Lorrho was set to make another bid inspired House of Fraser to a 5p rise at 132p. Lorrho marked time at 90p. Jobbers fully expect a bid to be made eventually but are undecided as to by whom and when. Grattans again came in for speculative demand, rising 2p to 84p and GUS "A" rose 5p to 38p.

Electricals remained fairly quiet and easier for choice although the jockeying for television franchises directed attention towards some of the TV companies. Gramplan firm 2p to 30½p and LWT perked up 6p to 115p. But HTV closed unchanged at 58p.

Banks came in for a little support with prices slightly higher throughout the list. Barclays hardened 3p to 418p and National Westminster rose 1p to 331p. Midland was unchanged at 340p and Lloyds eased 2p to 298p as the bank messengers' strike continued.

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Profits slip at Wade Potteries

By Our Financial Staff

Shares in Wade Potteries fell 2p to 49p yesterday on the announcement of an 11 per cent fall in profits in the six months to January 31.

Profits fell from £530,000 to £470,000 on turnover up from £47m to £56m.

Part of the problem was signalled at the time of the annual statement—the move to a new factory in Scotland. The changeover led to trading losses of 130,000 more than was expected. The move is now completed and, given reasonable trading conditions, the Government operation should be back to normal profits early in the next year.

Elsewhere Mr Anthony Wade, the chairman, says the companies in the group showed substantially increased profits and capital spending is going according to plan. Demand steady in the period and this to allow the factories to work at full capacity.

However, Mr Wade says the next few months may be more difficult as unsettled trading conditions may affect demand in the short term. At the same time margins will be pressurized by rising costs.

He adds: "Whilst it would be unwise to make a specific forecast for the balance of this financial year, looking further ahead, your group is well placed, both in plant and technical ability, to take full advantage of trading opportunities as they arise."

The interim dividend is 0.714p gross. Last year's total dividend was a historic high of 5.3 pence.

Earnings per share at the half way stage are 3.03p compared with 3.49p last time. The full year total was 10.39p to give a p/e ratio of 4.7.

Possible £2.3m bid for McCleery called 'inadequate'

By Philip Robinson

Independent directors of Belfast-based carpets to ropes group McCleery L'Amie were swift yesterday to dismiss as "inadequate" a possible £2.3m takeover bid by Lamont Holdings, the engineering and property concern.

Sir Desmond Lorimer, who is chairman of both firms, announced his intention to make an offer for McCleery yesterday afternoon. Last night spokesmen for the independent McCleery board, non-executive director Mr Douglas Owen, said the price of the intended offer was not enough and detailed reasons for their statement would be given if a formal bid was made.

In a statement last night McCleery said the proposed offer by Lamont had been announced despite lack of agreement between the two companies on appropriate terms.

Until a formal offer was made, shareholders would be advised to take no action.

Sir Desmond is offering three Lamont shares for every four McCleery ordinary shares or a cash alternative of 18p and 10

ordinary shares or £2.50 cash for every 10 preference shares. McCleery's price in the stock market last night closed 8p up at 19p, a shade higher than the cash bid price.

Sir Desmond, who is a director of a dozen companies and chairman of half of them, controls about 300,000 of McCleery's 12.5m issued shares, which are mainly held by private investors in Northern Ireland.

Sir Desmond, who has been pulling Lamont out of the red for the last three years, says that if the bid goes through, "some rationalization may take place within the management and manufacturing activities."

He has already steered the pruning of McCleery's workforce from 1,200 to 800 and said last night that any further rationalization "would not mean any significant number of redundancies."

What is catching his eye is McCleery's biggest asset, 20 acres of single-storey factory building outside East Belfast, which has recently been re-valued at £2m, giving the group fixed assets worth £5m. McCleery made a pre-tax loss last year of £33,000 against a profit of £44,000.

Royal resists rate cutting

By Our Financial Staff

Royal Insurance maintained its policy in 1979 of resisting excessive rate cutting in the face of strong and sometimes irrational competition.

Mr Daniel Meinertzhagen, the chairman, accepted that this had led to some restraint in premium growth but he

pledged the group to remaining a leading international company by active development of business wherever we see prospects for profitable growth.

The chairman also welcomed the abolition of exchange controls which had enabled Royal to repay foreign borrowings that had been incurred for use in overseas expansion.

Recovery expected at Weir

By Our Financial Staff

Firm evidence of recovery and resumed growth is expected this year by Lord Weir, chairman of Glasgow-based engineers Weir Group.

Weir saw profits fall last year from £7.6m to £2.1m and had to draw on its reserves to the tune of £3.8m.

One part of Weir's problems has resulted in an auditors' qualification from Arthur Young McClelland Mores. This states that a provision of £3.6m for closure costs and

terminal losses relating to OH Steel Founders and Engineers cannot be definitely estimated, though the accounts have the information which would lead us to disagree with the amount provided."

Lord Weir admits that the 1980 background is not likely to be favourable, with worldwide capital goods demand running at a low level and prices depressed.

He comments: "In present circumstances we must clearly retrench and make every sav-

ing we can in our use of resources of all kinds."

He points out that the closure of two foundries and the valve company mark the start of the economies and "further radical action" in peripheral activities may follow to protect the main business.

"With the vigorous action we are taking it will not be long, I trust, before we return to a better level of profitability and to a healthier financial state," he adds.

MDW profits up but earnings a share fall

MDW Holdings, the building and civil engineering contractor, raised pre-tax profits 17 per cent to £12.6m in the year to December 31. Sales increased from £28.7m to £33.2m.

The group has changed its policy on providing for deferred tax to comply with SSAI accounting, adjusting 1978 figures accordingly. Earnings per share showed a fall from 22.5p to 19.63p.

However, MDW has increased the final dividend to nearly a quarter, to leave the year's dividend up from 4.36p to 5.36p gross.

At the net level, the dividend was covered more than five times by stated earnings.

The final dividend is also payable on the 750,000 shares issued in part consideration for John Lawrie, who was acquired by the year end. Lawrie made pre-tax profits of £32,000 in 1979 which were not consolidated in the group results.

The shares closed at 19p, a fall of 10p since the year's start. The p/e ratio on stated earnings is 2.6.

In February, MDW announced the sale of a port facility of ship and office property in Scotland. Scottish Metropolitan Property Co

New deal for brokers and ECGD

The Export Credits Guarantee Department and the UK Credit Insurance Brokers Committee have agreed on new arrangements for brokers' business under ECGD guarantees.

The deal is designed to establish good working relationships between the brokers and the ECGD. They should mean savings in brokerage paid by the ECGD.

The ECGD is thought not to be satisfied with all the service arrangements of the new arrangement should, on 1979 figures, on the sum spent on brokerage from £1.7m to about £1.4m a year.

The commission paid to brokers used to be between 5 and 8 per cent of the premium. Under the new deal the commission will be as much as 10 per cent in the first year, but will fall in subsequent ones.

Associated Biscuit aims high

Associated Biscuit Manufacturers, which has around 22 per cent of the domestic biscuit market, has, according to Mr Gordon Palmer, chairman, set itself "some ambitious targets for 1980".

The group leans less on the traditional United Kingdom market, with a bigger presence in North America and Europe, and a big stake in snack foods.

Mr Keith Bright, chief executive, says that margins should widen this year as the consolidation plan moves towards completion. Last year, the group raised profits by more than 26 per cent to £11.59m. It has also spent a lot of money, but the chairman says resources this year should be adequate. Rowntree has 20 per cent of the shares. They are now 77p.

Bank Base Rates

Bank	Rate
ABN Bank	17%
Barclays Bank	17%
BCCI Bank	17%
Consolidated Credits	17%
C. Hoare & Co.	17%
Lloyds Bank	17%
London Mercantile	17%
Middle East Bank	17%
Nor Westminster	17%
Paribas	17%
TSB	17%
Williams and Glyn's	17%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 15% up to £25,000 15% over £25,000 15.5%

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited

27/28 Lovat Lane London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-621 1212

The Over-the-Counter Market

1979/80	Company	Price	Chg	High	Low	P/E
99	60 Airsprung Group	69	—	6.7	10.2	+3.9
50	26 Armitage & Rhodes	26	—	3.8	13.1	+1.9
275	185 Bardon Hill	272	+3	13.8	5.0	+8.1
100	80 County Cars Pref	80	—	15.3	19.1	—
101	63 Deborah Ord	98	—	5.0	5.1	10.8
110	83 Frank Horsell	110	—	7.9	12.7	+4.6
129	98 Frederick Parker	101	—	12.2	15.4	—
136	102 George Blair	68	—	5.2	7.6	+4.0
70	45 Jackson Group	113	—	7.2	6.4	9.9
63	113 James Burroughs	280	—	31.3	11.2	+8.9
303	242 Robert Jenkins	228	—	14.3	6.5	+5.7
232	175 Torbay Limited	16	—	0.8	5.2	+3.0
34	111 Twinklack Ord	78	—	12.0	15.4	+4.0
80	70 Twinklack 12% ULS	49	—	2.6	5.3	10.4
56	23 Unilock Holdings	57	—	4.4	4.5	6.4
50	47 Unilock Holdings New	47	—	12.1	6.5	+3.0
99	42 Walker Alexander	185	—	12.1	6.5	+3.0
150	136 W. S. Yeates	185	—	12.1	6.5	+3.0

* Accounts prepared under provision of SSAI15

Kleinwort Benson

A summary of the Statement by Mr. Robert Henderson, Chairman of the parent company, KLEINWORT, BENSON, LONSDALE LIMITED, in the 1979 Report and Accounts.

In a year of unusual economic and financial instability, Group profit after tax and transfers to inner reserves, at £12,096,000, was 33 per cent up on 1978, and the highest ever achieved. The total dividend of 6.5p per share compares with 4.6p last year.

The share capital and disclosed reserves of the Group have been increased by 32 per cent, by transfers from inner reserves and deferred tax account, together with the retained profits earned in 1979, to give a figure of £110,358,000.

INTERNATIONAL AND DOMESTIC BANKING

Commercial advances increased and acceptances grew from £243 to £334 million. Substantial amounts of money were provided for ECGD-backed dollar and sterling loans in support of British exporters. Our Syndication Department has had a remarkably active year, and has introduced a number of innovative ideas for financing local authorities.

The acquisition of a 75 per cent interest in Bankhaus Martens & Weyhausen is not only an important step in the development of our German business, but also in our policy of establishing ourselves in major money markets overseas as a base for our other fee-earning activities as well as banking. The results of our subsidiaries in the Channel Islands, Switzerland, Hong Kong and Belgium were all significantly better than for the previous year. Business in the Middle East in fund management and deposit-taking has grown steadily. Our interest in the North Sea yielded significantly higher profits.

BULLION

As a result of unprecedented activity in the bullion market, Sharps, Pixley Limited and

its subsidiaries in New York and Hong Kong had an outstanding year. Activity at times was hectic, and entailed the closest co-operation between bullion, money and foreign exchange dealers. The resultant contribution to the profits of our banking group was considerable. Record profits were also achieved by J. S. Knight & Son and Edward Day & Baker, processors of precious metal.

CORPORATE FINANCE

The income earned by this division was the highest yet achieved. Merger and acquisition business continued actively throughout the year, and has become increasingly international. The growth of our involvement in managing and co-managing international eurobond issues and London CD issues has been encouraging.

PROJECTS

The division continued to develop its markets and diversify its services. Several valuable advisory assignments from British and foreign clients were obtained or extended during the year, in a variety of fields: these included oil and gas, coal, nuclear fuel, iron and steel, cement, toll bridges and mass transit systems.

INVESTMENT

The numbers of pension funds and international accounts managed by Kleinwort Benson Investment Management Limited have increased, and our marketing effort has been strengthened. Kleinwort Benson International Investment Limited has been registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission with the specific objective of handling United States owned funds destined for international investment.

20 Fenchurch Street, London EC3P 3DB

Represented in BIRMINGHAM and EDINBURGH

and in BAHRAIN • BREMEN • BRUSSELS • BUENOS AIRES • CHICAGO • GENEVA • GOTHENBURG • GUERNSEY
HAMBURG • HONG KONG • ISLE OF MAN • JAKARTA • JERSEY • KUALA LUMPUR • MADRID • MEXICO CITY • NEW YORK
PARIS • RIO DE JANEIRO • SINGAPORE • SYDNEY • TOKYO

Handwritten signature: J. P. 11/10/80

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Veba first quarter earnings up

First quarter net earnings of the West German energy petrochemical group, Veba, were reported by the company as 11.9 per cent of DM92m in the first quarter of 1979, the company said.

Despite "significantly narrower" profits in the mineral division and a weakening of sales in the chemical division at the end of the first quarter, Veba said it expected "generally satisfactory" results for 1980.

International

In 1979 Veba had a group profit of DM471m, up 133 per cent from 1978. The first quarter group sales were up 35.6 per cent to DM10,200m. Sales were up in all sectors, owing to volume and price rises. Cost increases in the period, in

energy particularly, have yet to be fully passed on.

Electricity sales were up only slightly on the same 1979 period in view of last year's exceptionally cold weather, it said.

Veba's long-term crude oil contract with British Petroleum, covering three million tonnes annually, continues unchanged. Agreement was reached, however, on a cut in additional purchases from BP this year since Veba is able to secure supplies from other sources.

Mary Kathleen Mary Kathleen Uranium, produced 56 tonnes of uranium in the three months to March 31, the company reported in Sydney.

This was equivalent to an annual rate of 623 tonnes compared with 832 tonnes produced in 1979.

W.R. Grace W.R. Grace of New York yesterday reported first quarter net profits of \$65m, or \$1.41 a share, compared with \$57m and \$1.26 a year ago.

Sales rose to \$1,361m from \$1,165m.

Intel trading halted The New York Stock Exchange yesterday halted trading in all Intel Corp issues until the company mails its annual report for December 1979 to shareholders.

According to the NYSE, Intel said it expected the annual report to be available in early to mid-June.

Asurienne Compagnie Royale Asurienne des Mines said yesterday that 2,400m francs (Belgian) of its 1979 loss of 2,600m francs was attributable to its Spanish operations.

The company is regrouping its Spanish activities and will propose to the annual meeting exceptional provisions to cover commitments in Spain, as well as depreciation.

Accumulated losses are now 3,560m francs.

Commodities

COPPER was already at the lower end of the market, but fell further in the afternoon, ending at 100.00.

LEAD closed barely steady at 100.00, but fell in the afternoon, ending at 99.00.

SILVER closed at 100.00, but fell in the afternoon, ending at 99.00.

WHEAT closed at 100.00, but fell in the afternoon, ending at 99.00.

BARLEY closed at 100.00, but fell in the afternoon, ending at 99.00.

RYE closed at 100.00, but fell in the afternoon, ending at 99.00.

MAIZE closed at 100.00, but fell in the afternoon, ending at 99.00.

SUGAR closed at 100.00, but fell in the afternoon, ending at 99.00.

COFFEE closed at 100.00, but fell in the afternoon, ending at 99.00.

TEA closed at 100.00, but fell in the afternoon, ending at 99.00.

COCOA closed at 100.00, but fell in the afternoon, ending at 99.00.

PEPPER closed at 100.00, but fell in the afternoon, ending at 99.00.

SPICES closed at 100.00, but fell in the afternoon, ending at 99.00.

FRUIT closed at 100.00, but fell in the afternoon, ending at 99.00.

VEGETABLES closed at 100.00, but fell in the afternoon, ending at 99.00.

MEAT closed at 100.00, but fell in the afternoon, ending at 99.00.

FISH closed at 100.00, but fell in the afternoon, ending at 99.00.

POULTRY closed at 100.00, but fell in the afternoon, ending at 99.00.

EGGS closed at 100.00, but fell in the afternoon, ending at 99.00.

GRAIN closed at 100.00, but fell in the afternoon, ending at 99.00.

SEEDS closed at 100.00, but fell in the afternoon, ending at 99.00.

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SEEDS closed at 100.00, but fell in the afternoon, ending at 99.00.

FEEDS closed at 100.00, but fell in the afternoon, ending at 99.00.

WHEAT closed at 100.00, but fell in the afternoon, ending at 99.00.

BARLEY closed at 100.00, but fell in the afternoon, ending at 99.00.

RYE closed at 100.00, but fell in the afternoon, ending at 99.00.

MAIZE closed at 100.00, but fell in the afternoon, ending at 99.00.

Discount market

The discount market received large-scale help from the Bank of England yesterday. A moderate sum was lent to two or three houses overnight at 11.8, while a small quantity of Treasury bills was bought from banks and discount houses.

In quiet conditions, rates for fresh secured money held at 17 per cent for much of the session. Little business was made during the morning, but houses were not greatly worried at this stage as they were running more modest books after selling off an extremely large quantity of eligible bank bills on Friday on the "rebutals" basis. Once the authorities gave their assistance, the situation became easier and closing balances were eventually cleared in the hand of 16 to 16 1/2 per cent. The session proved less difficult than had initially been expected because a sizeable offering on the Treasury accounts Office Revenue receipts completely and left movements on the Exchequer in balance.

Money Market Rates


Bank of England Monetary Policy 27% (1979-1980) 10.00-10.25 (1980-1981) 10.00-10.25 (1981-1982) 10.00-10.25 (1982-1983) 10.00-10.25 (1983-1984) 10.00-10.25 (1984-1985) 10.00-10.25 (1985-1986) 10.00-10.25 (1986-1987) 10.00-10.25 (1987-1988) 10.00-10.25 (1988-1989) 10.00-10.25 (1989-1990) 10.00-10.25 (1990-1991) 10.00-10.25 (1991-1992) 10.00-10.25 (1992-1993) 10.00-10.25 (1993-1994) 10.00-10.25 (1994-1995) 10.00-10.25 (1995-1996) 10.00-10.25 (1996-1997) 10.00-10.25 (1997-1998) 10.00-10.25 (1998-1999) 10.00-10.25 (1999-2000) 10.00-10.25 (2000-2001) 10.00-10.25 (2001-2002) 10.00-10.25 (2002-2003) 10.00-10.25 (2003-2004) 10.00-10.25 (2004-2005) 10.00-10.25 (2005-2006) 10.00-10.25 (2006-2007) 10.00-10.25 (2007-2008) 10.00-10.25 (2008-2009) 10.00-10.25 (2009-2010) 10.00-10.25 (2010-2011) 10.00-10.25 (2011-2012) 10.00-10.25 (2012-2013) 10.00-10.25 (2013-2014) 10.00-10.25 (2014-2015) 10.00-10.25 (2015-2016) 10.00-10.25 (2016-2017) 10.00-10.25 (2017-2018) 10.00-10.25 (2018-2019) 10.00-10.25 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Gilts firm

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, April 14. Dealings End, April 25. Comango Day, April 28. Settlement Day, May 3.
 † Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

**LET THE GIN BE
HIGH & DRY!**

Really Dry Gin

A black and white photograph of a bottle of Really Dry Gin. The bottle is dark with a light-colored label that features the brand name and a small crest. The bottle is positioned on the right side of the advertisement, next to the headline.[illegible]

Salerooms and Antiques



8 King Street, St James's
London SW1Y 6QT. Tel: 01-839 9060
Telex 916429 Telegrams CHRISTIART
London SW1

Today, Tuesday, April 22 at 10.30 a.m.
OLD MASTER PRINTS. Catalogue 50.
Wednesday, April 23 at 10.30 a.m.
FINE ANTIQUITIES. Catalogue 51.
Wednesday, April 23 at 11 a.m.
TRAVEL AND NATURAL HISTORY BOOKS. Catalogue 52.
Wednesday, April 23 at 11 a.m.
FINE ENGLISH AND FOREIGN SILVER. Catalogue 53.
Thursday, April 24 at 10.30 a.m.
IMPORTANT ISLAMIC AND INDIAN MANUSCRIPTS
AND MINIATURES. Catalogue 54.
Thursday, April 24 at 11 a.m.
IMPORTANT ENGLISH FURNITURE, OBJECTS OF
ART AND CLOCKS. Catalogue 55.
Thursday, April 24 at 2.30 p.m.
FINE EASTERN TEXTILES, RUGS AND CARPETS.
Catalogue 56.
Friday, April 25 at 11 a.m.
BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL PICTURES OF THE
17TH AND 18TH CENTURIES. Catalogue 57.
Friday, April 25 at 11 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
CHINESE CERAMICS AND WORKS OF ART. Catalogue
58.
Tuesday, April 29 at 10.30 a.m.
FINE SCULPTURE AND WORKS OF ART. Catalogue
59.
Tuesday, April 29 at 11 a.m.
CHRISTIE-RUSTELL CITY WINE SALE AT BEAVER
HALL, E.C.4. Catalogue 60.
OVERSEAS SALES
IN AUSTRALIA
AT THE AGE GALLERY, 230 SPENCER STREET,
MELBOURNE.
Today, Tuesday, April 22 at 10.30 a.m., 2.15 p.m. and
5 p.m.
AUSTRALIAN, MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE,
MAPS AND PRINTS. Catalogue 61.
IN ROOM
AT THE PALAZZO MASSIMO LANCELOTTI
Tuesday, April 24 at 4 p.m.
FURNITURE, OBJECTS OF ART, CARPETS AND
CLOCKS. Catalogue 62.
Wednesday, April 24 at 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.
SILVER, JEWELS, GOLD WATCHES AND ICONS.
Catalogue 63.
Thursday, May 1 at 4 p.m.
ORIENTAL CERAMICS, PORCELAIN AND WORKS OF
ART. Catalogue 64.
All catalogue prices are post paid.
All sales subject to the conditions printed in the
catalogue.
For details of sales at Christie's South Kensington, please
contact: 33 Old Brompton Road, London, S.W.7.
Tel: (01) 581 2321.

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Christopher Petherick, Tel: (01262) 64672
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De Montfort Fitz-Gerald, The Knight of Glen, Tel: (0061) 692925
Northern Ireland:
John Lee & Co., Tel: (01996) 80074
Isle of Man:
Cousins Agnew-Somersville, Tel: (0624) 813 724
Channel Islands:
Richard de La Hay, Tel: (0344) 77582

Sotheby Parke Bernet & Co.

34-35 New Bond Street, London W1A 2AA
Telephone: (01) 493 8080

Tuesday 22nd April at 10.30 a.m.
CONTINENTAL POTTERY AND PORCELAIN
Cat. (130 illus.) £1.15

Tuesday 22nd April at 10.30 a.m. and 2 p.m.
ANTIQUE AND MODERN FIREARMS AND
EDGED WEAPONS AND ISLAMIC AND
ORIENTAL WEAPONS AND ARMOUR
Cat. (67 illus.) £1.75

Tuesday 22nd April at 11 a.m.
ISLAMIC WORKS OF ART AND ANCIENT AND
ISLAMIC GLASS Cat. (146 illus.) £8.75

Tuesday 22nd April at 10.30 a.m.
FINE ORIENTAL MANUSCRIPTS,
MINIATURES AND QAJAR LAQUER
Cat. (86 illus.) £1

Wednesday 23rd April at 10.30 a.m.
at Sotheby's Belgraveia
INEXPENSIVE WINES Cat. 50p

Wednesday 23rd April at 10.30 a.m.
FINE RUGS, CARPETS AND TEXTILES
Cat. (149 illus.) £1

Wednesday 23rd April at 2 p.m.
ISLAMIC COINS MAINLY IN GOLD AND
NUMISMATIC BOOKS Cat. (120 illus.) £1.20

Thursday 24th April at 10.30 a.m.
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN SILVER AND PLATE
Cat. (60 illus.) £1.75

Thursday 24th April at 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
IMPORTANT JEWELS Cat. 50p illus. £1.4

Friday 25th April at 11 a.m.
ENGLISH FURNITURE AND WORKS OF ART
Cat. (135 illus.) £1.75

Monday 28th April at 11 a.m.
EXPORT COLLECTION OF 17th AND 18th
CENTURY ENGLISH GLASS Cat. (65 illus.) £1.75

Monday 28th April at 2.30 p.m.
ICONS Cat. (129 illus.) £1.25

Tuesday 29th April at 10.30 a.m.
ORIENTAL CERAMICS Cat. (14 illus.) £1.15

Tuesday 29th April at 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
CONTINENTAL AUTOGRAPH LETTERS AND
MANUSCRIPTS Cat. (58 illus.) £1.8

Sotheby's Belgraveia

19 Motcomb Street, London SW1X 8LB
Telephone: (01) 235 4311

Tuesday 22nd April at 11 a.m.
VICTORIAN PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS AND
WATERCOLOURS Cat. (71 illus.) 70p

Thursday 24th April at 10.30 a.m.
EUROPEAN CERAMICS Cat. (61 illus.) £1.35

Friday 25th April at 11 a.m.
AUTOMOBILES, AERONAUTICS AND
NAUTICAL ITEMS Cat. (139 illus.) 70p

Tuesday 29th April at 11 a.m.
PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS AND
WATERCOLOURS Cat. (60 illus.) 190p

Catalogues may be purchased at our salerooms or by post from 2, Merristown Road, London SW6 6RG. Telephone: (01) 381 3173.

Other salerooms and offices: Chancery Lane (01) 475 7258; Bournemouth (0202) 234445; 6; Cambridge (0223) 56224; Cheltenham (0242) 510500; Chester (0244) 315531; Dublin (0034) 78969; Edinburgh (031) 226 7001; Harrogate (0439) 521466; Taunton (0835) 88441

Sotheby's



Monday 28th April at 11 a.m. at Bond Street.
An ornate silk glass tea bottle, c. 1700, £175.00.

Sotheby Mak van Waay B.V.

101 Rooin, 1012 KZ Amsterdam
Telephone: (20) 24 6215 6

Tuesday 22nd April at 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
and Wednesday 23rd April at 10.30 a.m.
and 2.30 p.m.
GOOD MASTER AND 19th AND 20th CENTURY
PAINTINGS Illus. Cat. £1.3

Sotheby Parke Bernet Italia s.r.l.

Via Montenapoleone 3, 20121 Milan
Telephone: (02) 763907

at Palazzo Serbelloni, Circolo della Stampa
Wednesday 23rd April at 10.30 a.m.
and 2 p.m.
OBJECTS OF VERTU, WATCHES AND
RUSSIAN WORKS OF ART
Jewels Illus. Cat. £1.50

Thursday 24th April at 10.30 a.m.
and 2 p.m.
FINE OLD MASTER PAINTINGS Illus. Cat. £1.30

Friday 25th April at 11 a.m.
FINE OLD MASTER PAINTINGS Illus. Cat. £1.30

Tuesday 29th April at 10.30 a.m.
and 2 p.m.
FINE OLD MASTER PAINTINGS Illus. Cat. £1.30

Wednesday 30th April at 10.30 a.m.
and 2 p.m.
FINE OLD MASTER PAINTINGS Illus. Cat. £1.30

Thursday 1st May at 10.30 a.m.
and 2 p.m.
FINE OLD MASTER PAINTINGS Illus. Cat. £1.30

Friday 2nd May at 10.30 a.m.
and 2 p.m.
FINE OLD MASTER PAINTINGS Illus. Cat. £1.30

Saturday 3rd May at 10.30 a.m.
and 2 p.m.
FINE OLD MASTER PAINTINGS Illus. Cat. £1.30

Sunday 4th May at 10.30 a.m.
and 2 p.m.
FINE OLD MASTER PAINTINGS Illus. Cat. £1.30

Monday 5th May at 10.30 a.m.
and 2 p.m.
FINE OLD MASTER PAINTINGS Illus. Cat. £1.30

Tuesday 6th May at 10.30 a.m.
and 2 p.m.
FINE OLD MASTER PAINTINGS Illus. Cat. £1.30

Wednesday 7th May at 10.30 a.m.
and 2 p.m.
FINE OLD MASTER PAINTINGS Illus. Cat. £1.30

Thursday 8th May at 10.30 a.m.
and 2 p.m.
FINE OLD MASTER PAINTINGS Illus. Cat. £1.30

Friday 9th May at 10.30 a.m.
and 2 p.m.
FINE OLD MASTER PAINTINGS Illus. Cat. £1.30

Saturday 10th May at 10.30 a.m.
and 2 p.m.
FINE OLD MASTER PAINTINGS Illus. Cat. £1.30

Sunday 11th May at 10.30 a.m.
and 2 p.m.
FINE OLD MASTER PAINTINGS Illus. Cat. £1.30

Monday 12th May at 10.30 a.m.
and 2 p.m.
FINE OLD MASTER PAINTINGS Illus. Cat. £1.30

Tuesday 13th May at 10.30 a.m.
and 2 p.m.
FINE OLD MASTER PAINTINGS Illus. Cat. £1.30

Wednesday 14th May at 10.30 a.m.
and 2 p.m.
FINE OLD MASTER PAINTINGS Illus. Cat. £1.30

Thursday 15th May at 10.30 a.m.
and 2 p.m.
FINE OLD MASTER PAINTINGS Illus. Cat. £1.30

Friday 16th May at 10.30 a.m.
and 2 p.m.
FINE OLD MASTER PAINTINGS Illus. Cat. £1.30

Saturday 17th May at 10.30 a.m.
and 2 p.m.
FINE OLD MASTER PAINTINGS Illus. Cat. £1.30

Sunday 18th May at 10.30 a.m.
and 2 p.m.
FINE OLD MASTER PAINTINGS Illus. Cat. £1.30

Monday 19th May at 10.30 a.m.
and 2 p.m.
FINE OLD MASTER PAINTINGS Illus. Cat. £1.30

Tuesday 20th May at 10.30 a.m.
and 2 p.m.
FINE OLD MASTER PAINTINGS Illus. Cat. £1.30

Wednesday 21st May at 10.30 a.m.
and 2 p.m.
FINE OLD MASTER PAINTINGS Illus. Cat. £1.30

Thursday 22nd May at 10.30 a.m.
and 2 p.m.
FINE OLD MASTER PAINTINGS Illus. Cat. £1.30

Friday 23rd May at 10.30 a.m.
and 2 p.m.
FINE OLD MASTER PAINTINGS Illus. Cat. £1.30

Saturday 24th May at 10.30 a.m.
and 2 p.m.
FINE OLD MASTER PAINTINGS Illus. Cat. £1.30

Sunday 25th May at 10.30 a.m.
and 2 p.m.
FINE OLD MASTER PAINTINGS Illus. Cat. £1.30

Monday 26th May at 10.30 a.m.
and 2 p.m.
FINE OLD MASTER PAINTINGS Illus. Cat. £1.30

Tuesday 27th May at 10.30 a.m.
and 2 p.m.
FINE OLD MASTER PAINTINGS Illus. Cat. £1.30

Wednesday 28th May at 10.30 a.m.
and 2 p.m.
FINE OLD MASTER PAINTINGS Illus. Cat. £1.30

Thursday 29th May at 10.30 a.m.
and 2 p.m.
FINE OLD MASTER PAINTINGS Illus. Cat. £1.30

Friday 30th May at 10.30 a.m.
and 2 p.m.
FINE OLD MASTER PAINTINGS Illus. Cat. £1.30

Saturday 31st May at 10.30 a.m.
and 2 p.m.
FINE OLD MASTER PAINTINGS Illus. Cat. £1.30

Sunday 1st June at 10.30 a.m.
and 2 p.m.
FINE OLD MASTER PAINTINGS Illus. Cat. £1.30

Monday 2nd June at 10.30 a.m.
and 2 p.m.
FINE OLD MASTER PAINTINGS Illus. Cat. £1.30

Tuesday 3rd June at 10.30 a.m.
and 2 p.m.
FINE OLD MASTER PAINTINGS Illus. Cat. £1.30

Wednesday 4th June at 10.30 a.m.
and 2 p.m.
FINE OLD MASTER PAINTINGS Illus. Cat. £1.30

Thursday 5th June at 10.30 a.m.
and 2 p.m.
FINE OLD MASTER PAINTINGS Illus. Cat. £1.30

Friday 6th June at 10.30 a.m.
and 2 p.m.
FINE OLD MASTER PAINTINGS Illus. Cat. £1.30

Saturday 7th June at 10.30 a.m.
and 2 p.m.
FINE OLD MASTER PAINTINGS Illus. Cat. £1.30

Sunday 8th June at 10.30 a.m.
and 2 p.m.
FINE OLD MASTER PAINTINGS Illus. Cat. £1.30

Sotheby Parke Bernet A.G.

20 Bleicherweg, CH-8002 Zurich
Telephone: (01) 2020011
at the Baur au Lac Hotel, Zurich

Tuesday 22nd April at 2.30 p.m.
GOLD BOXES AND OBJECTS OF VERTU
Illus. Cat. £1.75

Wednesday 23rd April at 2.30 p.m.
EUROPEAN SILVER Illus. Cat. £1

Thursday 24th April at 2.30 p.m.
FABERGE AND RUSSIAN WORKS OF ART
Illus. Cat. £1.75

Friday 25th April at 2.30 p.m.
EUROPEAN SILVER Illus. Cat. £1

Saturday 26th April at 2.30 p.m.
EUROPEAN SILVER FROM THE
DRESSE DE LEBIOLES COLLECTION, Part I
Illus. Cat. £1

Sunday 27th April at 2.30 p.m.
FINE CARPETS Illus. Cat. £1

Monday 28th April at 2.30 p.m.
FINE CARPETS Illus. Cat. £1

Tuesday 29th April at 2.30 p.m.
FINE CARPETS Illus. Cat. £1

Wednesday 30th April at 2.30 p.m.
FINE CARPETS Illus. Cat. £1

Thursday 1st May at 2.30 p.m.
FINE CARPETS Illus. Cat. £1

Friday 2nd May at 2.30 p.m.
FINE CARPETS Illus. Cat. £1

Saturday 3rd May at 2.30 p.m.
FINE CARPETS Illus. Cat. £1

Sunday 4th May at 2.30 p.m.
FINE CARPETS Illus. Cat. £1

Monday 5th May at 2.30 p.m.
FINE CARPETS Illus. Cat. £1

Tuesday 6th May at 2.30 p.m.
FINE CARPETS Illus. Cat. £1

Wednesday 7th May at 2.30 p.m.
FINE CARPETS Illus. Cat. £1

Thursday 8th May at 2.30 p.m.
FINE CARPETS Illus. Cat. £1

Friday 9th May at 2.30 p.m.
FINE CARPETS Illus. Cat. £1

Saturday 10th May at 2.30 p.m.
FINE CARPETS Illus. Cat. £1

Sunday 11th May at 2.30 p.m.
FINE CARPETS Illus. Cat. £1

Monday 12th May at 2.30 p.m.
FINE CARPETS Illus. Cat. £1

Tuesday 13th May at 2.30 p.m.
FINE CARPETS Illus. Cat. £1

Wednesday 14th May at 2.30 p.m.
FINE CARPETS Illus. Cat. £1

Thursday 15th May at 2.30 p.m.
FINE CARPETS Illus. Cat. £1

Friday 16th May at 2.30 p.m.
FINE CARPETS Illus. Cat. £1

Saturday 17th May at 2.30 p.m.
FINE CARPETS Illus. Cat. £1

Sunday 18th May at 2.30 p.m.
FINE CARPETS Illus. Cat. £1

Monday 19th May at 2.30 p.m.
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Tuesday 20th May at 2.30 p.m.
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Wednesday 21st May at 2.30 p.m.
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Thursday 22nd May at 2.30 p.m.
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Friday 23rd May at 2.30 p.m.
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Saturday 24th May at 2.30 p.m.
FINE CARPETS Illus. Cat. £1

Sunday 25th May at 2.30 p.m.
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Monday 26th May at 2.30 p.m.
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Tuesday 27th May at 2.30 p.m.
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Thursday 29th May at 2.30 p.m.
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Friday 30th May at 2.30 p.m.
FINE CARPETS Illus. Cat. £1

Saturday 31st May at 2.30 p.m.
FINE CARPETS Illus. Cat. £1

Sunday 1st June at 2.30 p.m.
FINE CARPETS Illus. Cat. £1

Monday 2nd June at 2.30 p.m.
FINE CARPETS Illus. Cat. £1

Tuesday 3rd June at 2.30 p.m.
FINE CARPETS Illus. Cat. £1

Wednesday 4th June at 2.30 p.m.
FINE CARPETS Illus. Cat. £1

Thursday 5th June at 2.30 p.m.
FINE CARPETS Illus. Cat. £1

Friday 6th June at 2.30 p.m.
FINE CARPETS Illus. Cat. £1

Saturday 7th June at 2.30 p.m.
FINE CARPETS Illus. Cat. £1

Sunday 8th June at 2.30 p.m.
FINE CARPETS Illus. Cat. £1

Monday 9th June at 2.30 p.m.
FINE CARPETS Illus. Cat. £1

Tuesday 10th June at 2.30 p.m.
FINE CARPETS Illus. Cat. £1

Wednesday 11th June at 2.30 p.m.
FINE CARPETS Illus. Cat. £1

Thursday 12th June at 2.30 p.m.
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Friday 13th June at 2.30 p.m.
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Saturday 14th June at 2.30 p.m.
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Sunday 15th June at 2.30 p.m.
FINE CARPETS Illus. Cat. £1

Monday 16th June at 2.30 p.m.
FINE CARPETS Illus. Cat. £1

Tuesday 17th June at 2.30 p.m.
FINE CARPETS Illus. Cat. £1

Phillips

Tuesday, 22nd April, 11 a.m.
FURNITURE, EASTERN CARPETS AND
WORKS OF ART

Tuesday, 22nd April, 12 noon
BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL FURNITURE AND
METALWARE

Wednesday, 23rd April, 11 a.m.
CHINESE & JAPANESE CERAMICS AND
WORKS OF ART

Wednesday, 23rd April, 12 noon
DOLLS AND DOLLS HOUSES

Wednesday, 23rd April, 2 p.m.
Illustrated catalogue 72p by post

Thursday, 24th April, 11 a.m.
MINIATURES, SILHOUETTES, FANS & HOLY
ICONS

Thursday, 24th April, 12 noon
Illustrated catalogue 72p by post

Thursday, 24th April, 10 a.m.
Illustrated catalogue 47p by post

Thursday, 24th April, 11 a.m. & 2 p.m.
BRITISH COMMONWEALTH POSTAGE
STAMPS

Thursday, 24th April, 11 a.m. & 2 p.m.
Illustrated catalogue 65p by post

Friday, 25th April, 10.30 a.m.
ENGLISH & CONTINENTAL SILVER & PLATE

Friday, 25th April, 11 a.m.
Illustrated catalogue 65p by post

Friday, 25th April, 11 a.m.
FURNITURE, EASTERN CARPETS & OBJECTS
OF ART

Tuesday, 29th April, 11 a.m.
FURNITURE, EASTERN CARPETS & WORKS
OF ART

Tuesday, 29th April, 11 a.m.
IMPRESSIONIST

PERSONAL CHOICE

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by David Sinclair

TELEVISION

BBC 1

6.40 am Open University: 6.40 A conflict between the forces of the Vote. Close down at 7.55.

9.35 For Schools, Colleges: 9.35 Out of the Past: Battle of Britain. 10.00 Merry-go-round: Keep up with the Times (r): 11.00 Watch-Moses in Egypt: The Nile; 11.17 Television Club: Freshwater Shark (r). Close down at 11.40.

12.45 pm News.

1.00 Pebble Mill at One: Interview with Carey Scott, author of a book about France's late Public Enemy No. 1, Jacques Mesrine. Close down at 2.12.

2.30 For Schools, Colleges: Merry-go-round: It's All Right (r). Close down at 2.40.

BBC 2

6.40 am Open University: The Roaring Silence: 7.45 The Peak Experience: 7.30 The Bauhaus at Weimar. Close down at 7.55.

11.00 Play School: Same as BBC 1 at 7.55. Close down at 11.35.

3.10 pm Sweeney: David Vine introduces live coverage and recorded highlights of the first day's play in the Embassy World Professional Championship, John Virgo, Patsy Fagan, Graham Miles and Alex Higgins are right on cue.

4.50 Open University: Maths-Fun-Convergence: 5.40 Iteration and Convergence: 6.30 Steel, Stars and Spectra.

THAMES

9.30 am For Schools, 9.30 Living and Growing: Social Development (see Education series). 9.47 Seeing and Doing: Rivers. 10.04 Reading with Leary. 10.16 A Place to Live (repeat of yesterday's programme). 10.32 The English Programme: Our People. 11.05 Leapfrog. 11.23 Good Health: The handicapped child in the family.

11.39 Alive and Kicking: Feelings.

12.00 Play School: Susan Stranks makes a special report on a cereal box and fills it with all sorts of magic things.

12.10 pm Pinks: Topov Asks Why.

12.30 The Sullivans. 1.00 News.

1.20 Thames News.

3.30 Take the High Road: Will the Glendarragh estate help Ken Calder to rescue the garage?

2.00 After Noon Film: Forty-five viewers miss in the studio for the grand finale of the great "look-alike" competition.

2.25 Midweek Racing from the Epsom Spring Meeting. The races are 2.30, 3.05 and 3.35.

3.45 Look What's Happening: Derek Bony talks to Nicky Martyn, an entertainer rising fast who first made his name in New Faces.

ITV

6.40 am Open University: 6.40 A conflict between the forces of the Vote. Close down at 7.55.

9.35 For Schools, Colleges: 9.35 Out of the Past: Battle of Britain. 10.00 Merry-go-round: Keep up with the Times (r): 11.00 Watch-Moses in Egypt: The Nile; 11.17 Television Club: Freshwater Shark (r). Close down at 11.40.

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12.45 pm News.

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2.30 For Schools, Colleges: Merry-go-round: It's All Right (r). Close down at 2.40.

Wavelengths: Radio 1 medium wave 275m/108.9kHz or 285m/105.3kHz. Radio 2 med wave 330m/90.9kHz. Radio 3 med wave 370m/81.1kHz. Radio 4 med wave 420m/71.4kHz. Radio 5 med wave 470m/63.8kHz. Greater London area only: med wave 720kHz/147m. LBC 261m, 97.5 VHF. Capital 194m, 95.3 VHF. World Service: med wave 648kHz (463m). BBC Radio London 266m, 94.9 VHF.

THE SYMBOLS MEAN: (STEREO); *BLACK AND WHITE; SAT.

RADIO

Radio 4

6.00 am News Briefing.

6.30 Farming Today. 6.30 Today.

7.00, 8.00 News.

7.30, 8.30 Headlines.

8.35 Yesterday in Parliament.

9.00 News.

9.05 Tuesday Call.

10.00 News.

10.05 Medicine Now.

10.30 Daily Service.

10.45 The Children of Dynmouth (11).

11.00 News.

11.05 Play: The Hell Pit.

11.35 Wildlife.

12.00 News.

12.05 pm You and Yours.

12.20 Down Your Way.

12.35 Weather.

1.00 The World at One.

1.40 The Archers.

2.00 News.

2.02 Woman's Hour.

3.00 News.

3.05 News With Mother.

3.15 The Heritage (2): 4.10 Bookshelf.

4.45 Story: The Final Solution.

5.00 PM.

5.55 Weather.

6.00 News.

6.30 Wrinkles? 7.00 News.

7.05 The Archers.

7.20 On the Square.

7.35 Touch.

7.50 Choirs of Wales.

9.15 Down the Garden Path.

9.30 aledoncleop.

10.00 The World Tonight.

10.30 Round Britain Quiz.

11.00 A Book at Bedtime. 011.

11.15 Financial World Tonight.

12.30 News in Parliament.

12.50 News.

12.55 am-12.23 Weather.

Radio 5

6.00 am News.

6.30 Farming Today. 6.30 Today.

7.00, 8.00 News.

7.30, 8.30 Headlines.

8.35 Yesterday in Parliament.

9.00 News.

9.05 Tuesday Call.

10.00 News.

10.05 Medicine Now.

10.30 Daily Service.

10.45 The Children of Dynmouth (11).

11.00 News.

11.05 Play: The Hell Pit.

11.35 Wildlife.

12.00 News.

12.05 pm You and Yours.

12.20 Down Your Way.

12.35 Weather.

1.00 The World at One.

1.40 The Archers.

2.00 News.

2.02 Woman's Hour.

3.00 News.

3.05 News With Mother.

3.15 The Heritage (2): 4.10 Bookshelf.

4.45 Story: The Final Solution.

5.00 PM.

5.55 Weather.

6.00 News.

6.30 Wrinkles? 7.00 News.

7.05 The Archers.

7.20 On the Square.

7.35 Touch.

7.50 Choirs of Wales.

9.15 Down the Garden Path.

9.30 aledoncleop.

10.00 The World Tonight.

10.30 Round Britain Quiz.

11.00 A Book at Bedtime. 011.

11.15 Financial World Tonight.

12.30 News in Parliament.

12.50 News.

12.55 am-12.23 Weather.

Radio 6

6.00 am News.

6.30 Farming Today. 6.30 Today.

7.00, 8.00 News.

7.30, 8.30 Headlines.

8.35 Yesterday in Parliament.

9.00 News.

9.05 Tuesday Call.

10.00 News.

10.05 Medicine Now.

10.30 Daily Service.

10.45 The Children of Dynmouth (11).

11.00 News.

11.05 Play: The Hell Pit.

11.35 Wildlife.

12.00 News.

12.05 pm You and Yours.

12.20 Down Your Way.

12.35 Weather.

1.00 The World at One.

1.40 The Archers.

2.00 News.

2.02 Woman's Hour.

3.00 News.

3.05 News With Mother.

3.15 The Heritage (2): 4.10 Bookshelf.

4.45 Story: The Final Solution.

5.00 PM.

5.55 Weather.

6.00 News.

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9.30 aledoncleop.

10.00 The World Tonight.

10.30 Round Britain Quiz.

11.00 A Book at Bedtime. 011.

11.15 Financial World Tonight.

12.30 News in Parliament.

12.50 News.

12.55 am-12.23 Weather.

Radio 7

6.00 am News.

6.30 Farming Today. 6.30 Today.

7.00, 8.00 News.

7.30, 8.30 Headlines.

8.35 Yesterday in Parliament.

9.00 News.

9.05 Tuesday Call.

10.00 News.

10.05 Medicine Now.

10.30 Daily Service.

10.45 The Children of Dynmouth (11).

11.00 News.

11.05 Play: The Hell Pit.

11.35 Wildlife.

12.00 News.

12.05 pm You and Yours.

12.20 Down Your Way.

12.35 Weather.

1.00 The World at One.

1.40 The Archers.

2.00 News.

2.02 Woman's Hour.

3.00 News.

3.05 News With Mother.

3.15 The Heritage (2): 4.10 Bookshelf.

4.45 Story: The Final Solution.

5.00 PM.

5.55 Weather.

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10.00 The World Tonight.

10.30 Round Britain Quiz.

11.00 A Book at Bedtime. 011.

11.15 Financial World Tonight.

12.30 News in Parliament.

12.50 News.

12.55 am-12.23 Weather.

Radio 8

6.00 am News.

6.30 Farming Today. 6.30 Today.

7.00, 8.00 News.

7.30, 8.30 Headlines.

8.35 Yesterday in Parliament.

9.00 News.

9.05 Tuesday Call.

10.00 News.

10.05 Medicine Now.

10.30 Daily Service.

10.45 The Children of Dynmouth (11).

11.00 News.

11.05 Play: The Hell Pit.

11.35 Wildlife.

12.00 News.

12.05 pm You and Yours.

12.20 Down Your Way.

12.35 Weather.

1.00 The World at One.

1.40 The Archers.

2.00 News.

2.02 Woman's Hour.

3.00 News.

3.05 News With Mother.

3.15 The Heritage (2): 4.10 Bookshelf.

4.45 Story: The Final Solution.

5.00 PM.

5.55 Weather.

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10.30 Round Britain Quiz.

11.00 A Book at Bedtime. 011.

11.15 Financial World Tonight.

12.30 News in Parliament.

12.50 News.

12.55 am-12.23 Weather.

Radio 9

6.00 am News.

6.30 Farming Today. 6.30 Today.

7.00, 8.00 News.

7.30, 8.30 Headlines.

8.35 Yesterday in Parliament.

9.00 News.

9.05 Tuesday Call.

10.00 News.

10.05 Medicine Now.

10.30 Daily Service.

10.45 The Children of Dynmouth (11).

11.00 News.

11.05 Play: The Hell Pit.

11.35 Wildlife.

12.00 News.

12.05 pm You and Yours.

12.20 Down Your Way.

12.35 Weather.

1.00 The World at One.

1.40 The Archers.

2.00 News.

2.02 Woman's Hour.

3.00 News.

3.05 News With Mother.

3.15 The Heritage (2): 4.10 Bookshelf.

4.45 Story: The Final Solution.

5.00 PM.

5.55 Weather.

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10.00 The World Tonight.

10.30 Round Britain Quiz.

11.00 A Book at Bedtime. 011.

11.15 Financial World Tonight.

12.30 News in Parliament.

12.50 News.

12.55 am-12.23 Weather.

Radio 10

6.00 am News.

6.30 Farming Today. 6.30 Today.

7.00, 8.00 News.

7.30, 8.30 Headlines.

8.35 Yesterday in Parliament.

9.00 News.

9.05 Tuesday Call.

10.00 News.

10.05 Medicine Now.

10.30 Daily Service.

10.45 The Children of Dynmouth (11).

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11.05 Play: The Hell Pit.

11.35 Wildlife.

12.00 News.

12.05 pm You and Yours.

12.20 Down Your Way.

12.35 Weather.

1.00 The World at One.

1.40 The Archers.

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2.02 Woman's Hour.

3.00 News.

3.05 News With Mother.

3.15 The Heritage (2): 4.10 Bookshelf.

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10.00 The World Tonight.

10.30 Round Britain Quiz.

11.00 A Book at Bedtime. 011.

11.15 Financial World Tonight.

12.30 News in Parliament.

12.50 News.

12.55 am-12.23 Weather.

Radio 11

6.00 am News.

6.30 Farming Today. 6.30 Today.

7.00, 8.00 News.

7.30, 8.30 Headlines.

8.35 Yesterday in Parliament.

9.00 News.

9.05 Tuesday Call.

10.00 News.

10.05 Medicine Now.

10.30 Daily Service.

10.45 The Children of Dynmouth (11).

11.00 News.

11.05 Play: The Hell Pit.

11.35 Wildlife.

12.00 News.

12.05 pm You and Yours.

12.20 Down Your Way.

12.35 Weather.

1.00 The World at One.

1.40 The Archers.

2.00 News.

2.02 Woman's Hour.

3.00 News.

3.05 News With Mother.

3.15 The Heritage (2): 4.10 Bookshelf.

4.45 Story: The Final Solution.

5.00 PM.

5.55 Weather.

6.00 News.

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9.15 Down the Garden Path.

9.30 aledoncleop.

10.00 The World Tonight.

10.30 Round Britain Quiz.

11.00 A Book at Bedtime. 011.

11.15 Financial World Tonight.

12.30 News in Parliament.

12.50 News.

12.55 am-12.23 Weather.

Radio 12

6.00 am News.

6.30 Farming Today. 6.30 Today.

7.00, 8.00 News.

7.30, 8.30 Headlines.

8.35 Yesterday in Parliament.

9.00 News.

9.05 Tuesday Call.

10.00 News.

10.05 Medicine Now.

10.30 Daily Service.

10.45 The Children of Dynmouth (11).

11.00 News.

11.05 Play: The Hell Pit.

11.35 Wildlife.

12.00 News.

12.05 pm You and Yours.

12.20 Down Your Way.

12.35 Weather.

1.00 The World at One.

1.40 The Archers.

2.00 News.

2.02 Woman's Hour.

3.00 News.

3.05 News With Mother.

3.15 The Heritage (2): 4.10 Bookshelf.

4.45 Story: The Final Solution.

5.00 PM.

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10.00 The World Tonight.

10.30 Round Britain Quiz.

11.00 A Book at Bedtime. 011.

11.15 Financial World Tonight.

12.30 News in Parliament.

12.50 News.

12.55 am-12.23 Weather.

Radio 13

6.00 am News.

6.30 Farming Today. 6.30 Today.

7.00, 8.00 News.

7.30, 8.30 Headlines.

8.35 Yesterday in Parliament.

9.00 News.

9.05 Tuesday Call.

10.00 News.

10.05 Medicine Now.

10.30 Daily Service.

10.45 The Children of Dynmouth (11).

11.00 News.

11.05 Play: The Hell Pit.

11.35 Wildlife.

12.00 News.

12.05 pm You and Yours.

12.20 Down Your Way.

12.35 Weather.

1.00 The World at One.

1.40 The Archers.

2.00 News.

2.02 Woman's Hour.

3.00 News.

3.05 News With Mother.

3.15 The Heritage (2): 4.10 Bookshelf.

4.45 Story: The Final Solution.

5.00 PM.

5.55 Weather.

6.00 News.

6.30 Wrinkles? 7.00 News.

7.05 The Archers.

7.20 On the Square.

7.35 Touch.

7.50 Choirs of Wales.

9.15 Down the Garden Path.

9.30 aledoncleop.

10.00 The World Tonight.

10.30 Round Britain Quiz.

11.00 A Book at Bedtime. 011.

11.15 Financial World Tonight.

12.30 News in Parliament.

12.50 News.

12.55 am-12.23 Weather.

Radio 14

6.00 am News.

6.30 Farming Today. 6.30 Today.

7.00, 8.00 News.

7.30, 8.30 Headlines.

8.35 Yesterday in Parliament.

9.00 News.

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10.00 The World Tonight.

10.30 Round Britain Quiz.

11.00 A Book at Bedtime. 011.

11.15 Financial World Tonight.

12.30 News in Parliament.

12.50 News.

12.55 am-12.23 Weather.

Radio 15

6.00 am News.

6.30 Farming Today. 6.30 Today.

7.00, 8.00 News.

7.30, 8.30 Headlines.

8.35 Yesterday in Parliament.

9.00 News.

9.05 Tuesday Call.

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11.00 A Book at Bedtime. 011.

11.15 Financial World Tonight.

12.30 News in Parliament.

12.50 News.

12.55 am-12.23 Weather.

Radio 16

6.00 am News.

6.30 Farming Today. 6.30 Today.

7.00, 8.00 News.

7.30, 8.30 Headlines.

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9.00 News.

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12.55 am-12.23 Weather.

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HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

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HARRIS. 01-229
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Selected departures. April-July
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villas, apartments, hotels, etc.
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apartments, hotels, etc. Tel.
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apartments, hotels, etc. Tel.
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apartments, hotels, etc. Tel.
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apartments, hotels, etc. Tel.
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apartments, hotels, etc. Tel.
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GLS. Final selection of villas,
apartments, hotels, etc. Tel.
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villas, apartments, hotels, etc.
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villas, apartments, hotels, etc.
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of villas, apartments, hotels, etc.
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villas, apartments, hotels, etc.
Tel. 01-229
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01-229
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villas, apartments, hotels, etc.
Tel. 01-229
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villas, apartments, hotels, etc.
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of villas, apartments, hotels, etc.
Tel. 01-229
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We make every effort to avoid errors in advertisements. Each one is carefully checked and proof read. When thousands of advertisements are handled each day mistakes do occur and we ask therefore that you check your ad and, if you spot an error, report it to the Classified Queries Department immediately by telephone 01-877 1234 (Ext. 7180). We regret that we cannot be responsible for more than one day's incorrect insertion if you do not.

THE DEADLINE FOR ALL COPY IS 24 HOURS.

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In this that overcomes the 24 hour notice.

BIRTHS

ASTON.—On April 17th to Philip and Susan, a son, Nicholas.

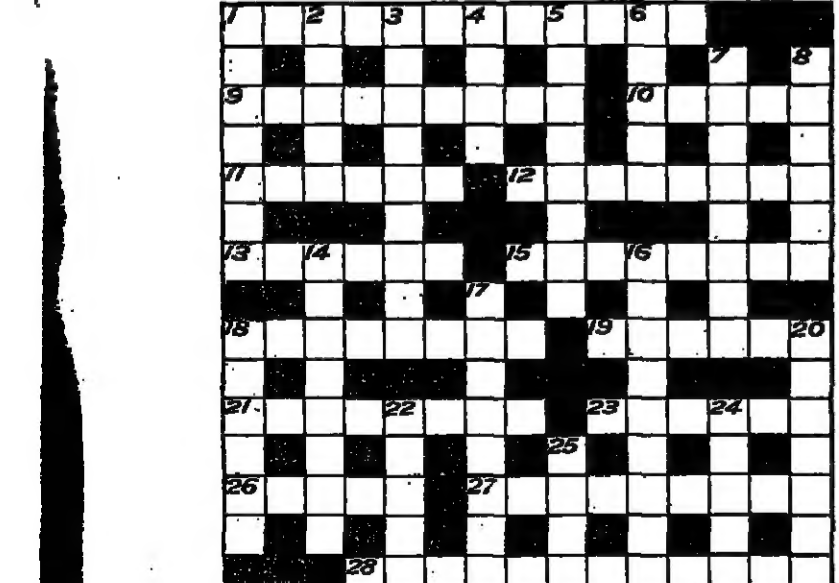
BAXTER.—On April 17th to Robert and Susan, a son, Robert.

BAXTER.—On April 17th to Robert and Susan, a son, Robert.

BAXTER.—On April 17th to Robert and Susan, a son, Robert.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,205

This puzzle, used in the Edinburgh regional final of the Cripps Cup, was solved by 41 per cent of the finalists.



- ACROSS
- Psychiatrist to cure one of (4, 5)
 - Meat is unfit for current consumption underground (5)
 - Girl one associated with Des- (5)
 - Martin's rapacious sup- (5)
 - Indian city has rain damage affecting land (5)
 - Go back by air? (6)
 - Revolution in Germany's boundaries to get food (5)
 - To die perhaps in running or in dull fashion (8)
 - Midnight weapon, look (6)
 - Patented attempt to get money? (8)
 - Hand over hand for this stroke (6)
 - Navy prison (5)
 - Reference to anything in Exodus? A bloomer (6, 3)
 - Mad to transgress the double white line here (5, 3, 4)
- DOWN
- Composer about to return in a gun-carrier (7)
 - Base of Smith's strike (3)
 - Bound to carry loose cash for racing (9)
 - Weather forecast said to be right (4) flowers get for a song? Yes, could be (8)

BIRTHS

BROWNIDGE-JAMES.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. James Brownidge, a son, James.

COLE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Cole, a son, John.

COLE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Cole, a son, John.

COLE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Cole, a son, John.

DEATHS

DANFORTH.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Danforth, a son, John.

COLE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Cole, a son, John.

COLE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Cole, a son, John.

COLE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Cole, a son, John.

MARRIAGES

KIRKINGHAM & BLAINE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Kirkingham, a son, John.

COLE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Cole, a son, John.

COLE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Cole, a son, John.

COLE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Cole, a son, John.

DEATHS

APLIN, JOHN.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Aplin, a son, John.

COLE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Cole, a son, John.

COLE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Cole, a son, John.

COLE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Cole, a son, John.

DEATHS

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COLE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Cole, a son, John.

PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGE 27

MEMORIAL SERVICES

PLUNKETT-EMERSON-DRAKE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Plunkett, a son, John.

COLE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Cole, a son, John.

COLE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Cole, a son, John.

COLE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Cole, a son, John.

SPORT AND RECREATION

STALKING LODGES.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Stalking, a son, John.

COLE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Cole, a son, John.

COLE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Cole, a son, John.

COLE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Cole, a son, John.

YACHTS AND BOATS

UNIQUE HOUSEBOAT.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Unique, a son, John.

COLE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Cole, a son, John.

COLE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Cole, a son, John.

COLE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Cole, a son, John.

FLY TO THE SUN

FLY TO THE SUN.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Fly, a son, John.

COLE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Cole, a son, John.

COLE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Cole, a son, John.

COLE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Cole, a son, John.

LAST MINUTE

LAST MINUTE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Last, a son, John.

COLE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Cole, a son, John.

COLE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Cole, a son, John.

COLE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Cole, a son, John.

PORTLAND HOLIDAYS BARGAINS

PORTLAND HOLIDAYS BARGAINS.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Portland, a son, John.

COLE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Cole, a son, John.

COLE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Cole, a son, John.

COLE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Cole, a son, John.

FLY/DRIVE HOLIDAYS 30 APRIL

FLY/DRIVE HOLIDAYS 30 APRIL.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Fly, a son, John.

COLE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Cole, a son, John.

COLE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Cole, a son, John.

COLE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Cole, a son, John.

EUROPE

EUROPE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Europe, a son, John.

COLE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Cole, a son, John.

COLE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Cole, a son, John.

COLE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Cole, a son, John.

FREE CAR RENTAL

FREE CAR RENTAL.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Free, a son, John.

COLE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Cole, a son, John.

COLE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Cole, a son, John.

COLE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Cole, a son, John.

NO SURCHARGES IN MAY OR JUNE

NO SURCHARGES IN MAY OR JUNE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John No, a son, John.

COLE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Cole, a son, John.

COLE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Cole, a son, John.

COLE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Cole, a son, John.

MIAMI BEACH

MIAMI BEACH.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Miami, a son, John.

COLE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Cole, a son, John.

COLE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Cole, a son, John.

COLE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Cole, a son, John.

DON'T BE A TURNIP

DON'T BE A TURNIP.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Don't, a son, John.

COLE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Cole, a son, John.

COLE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Cole, a son, John.

COLE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Cole, a son, John.

VINGRESOR

VINGRESOR.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Ving, a son, John.

COLE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Cole, a son, John.

COLE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Cole, a son, John.

COLE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Cole, a son, John.

MARSELLA PUERTO

MARSELLA PUERTO.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Marsella, a son, John.

COLE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Cole, a son, John.

COLE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Cole, a son, John.

COLE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Cole, a son, John.

DON'T PAY MORE

DON'T PAY MORE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Don't, a son, John.

COLE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Cole, a son, John.

COLE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Cole, a son, John.

COLE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Cole, a son, John.

JET TO CORFU

JET TO CORFU.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Jet, a son, John.

COLE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Cole, a son, John.

COLE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Cole, a son, John.

COLE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Cole, a son, John.

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

GREEK ISLANDS TOP VALUE PRICED HOLIDAYS.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Greek, a son, John.

COLE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Cole, a son, John.

COLE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Cole, a son, John.

COLE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Cole, a son, John.

FLY/DRIVE HOLIDAYS 30 APRIL

FLY/DRIVE HOLIDAYS 30 APRIL.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Fly, a son, John.

COLE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Cole, a son, John.

COLE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Cole, a son, John.

COLE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Cole, a son, John.

EUROPE

EUROPE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Europe, a son, John.

COLE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Cole, a son, John.

COLE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Cole, a son, John.

COLE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Cole, a son, John.

FREE CAR RENTAL

FREE CAR RENTAL.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Free, a son, John.

COLE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Cole, a son, John.

COLE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Cole, a son, John.

COLE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Cole, a son, John.

NO SURCHARGES IN MAY OR JUNE

NO SURCHARGES IN MAY OR JUNE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John No, a son, John.

COLE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Cole, a son, John.

COLE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Cole, a son, John.

COLE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Cole, a son, John.

MIAMI BEACH

MIAMI BEACH.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Miami, a son, John.

COLE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Cole, a son, John.

COLE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Cole, a son, John.

COLE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Cole, a son, John.

DON'T BE A TURNIP

DON'T BE A TURNIP.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Don't, a son, John.

COLE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Cole, a son, John.

COLE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Cole, a son, John.

COLE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Cole, a son, John.

VINGRESOR

VINGRESOR.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Ving, a son, John.

COLE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Cole, a son, John.

COLE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Cole, a son, John.

COLE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Cole, a son, John.

MARSELLA PUERTO

MARSELLA PUERTO.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Marsella, a son, John.

COLE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Cole, a son, John.

COLE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Cole, a son, John.

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DON'T PAY MORE

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COLE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Cole, a son, John.

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COLE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Cole, a son, John.

JET TO CORFU

JET TO CORFU.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Jet, a son, John.

COLE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Cole, a son, John.

COLE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Cole, a son, John.

COLE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Cole, a son, John.

SUNAIR

SUNAIR.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Sun, a son, John.

COLE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Cole, a son, John.

COLE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Cole, a son, John.

COLE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Cole, a son, John.

EUROPE

EUROPE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Europe, a son, John.

COLE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Cole, a son, John.

COLE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Cole, a son, John.

COLE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Cole, a son, John.

FREE CAR RENTAL

FREE CAR RENTAL.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Free, a son, John.

COLE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Cole, a son, John.

COLE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Cole, a son, John.

COLE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Cole, a son, John.

NO SURCHARGES IN MAY OR JUNE

NO SURCHARGES IN MAY OR JUNE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John No, a son, John.

COLE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Cole, a son, John.

COLE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Cole, a son, John.

COLE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Cole, a son, John.

MIAMI BEACH

MIAMI BEACH.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Miami, a son, John.

COLE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Cole, a son, John.

COLE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Cole, a son, John.

COLE.—On April 19th, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. John Cole, a son, John.